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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partial cloudiness. Temp. 72-59 (22-15). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 72-59 (22-15). LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp. 70-55 (21-12). Tomorrow increasing cloudiness. Yesterday's temp. 66-57 (19-14). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 82-59 (28-15). NEW YORK: Hot and sunny. Temp. 100-73 (38-26). Yesterday's temp. 95-76 (35-24).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	14 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Fler.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	24
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 DM.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	13 Ptas.
Greece	12 Drs.	Sweden	1.75 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 2.75	Switzerland	1.20 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	7.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	30 Cts.
Israel	I.£1.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.

Moscow Links Solzhenitsyn to Dissident Paper

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The government newspaper, Izvestia, in an account of the current dissident trial in Moscow, today linked Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, the novelist, to an illegal news bulletin that reported political underground news before it ceased publication a year ago.

According to Izvestia, the names of four Western newsmen have also been brought into the closed trial, in which Pyotr I. Yakir and Victor A. Krassin have pleaded guilty to charges of being paid agents of anti-Soviet groups abroad and of having published the Chronicle of Current Events, the typewritten underground newsletter.

The four correspondents, including Jay Axelbank of Newsweek and Roger Leddington of the Associated Press, were said to have served as conduits between the two accused and unspecified "anti-Soviet foreign centers."

Effort to Discredit

The unusual publicity given to the alleged involvement of Mr. Solzhenitsyn and the foreign correspondents appears to be part of an effort to discredit both the well-known writer and the Western press in the eyes of the Soviet public.

A broader aim of the Soviet authorities may be to discourage contacts between Russians and foreigners when the Kremlin expects a growing influx of Western businessmen and engineers to help build up the Soviet economy.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn is the second prominent dissident to have been linked to the Yakir-Krassin case. Yesterday, Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist, was said to have met Mr. Yakir at parties given by Western newsmen.

An official campaign against both Mr. Sakharov and Mr. Solzhenitsyn gained additional momentum tonight with publication of an open letter by 31 prominent writers condemning the two men. Mr. Sakharov had previously been criticized by 40 fellow members of the Academy of Sciences.

Those signing the writers' statement included Mikhail Sholokhov, author of "And Quiet Flows the Don," Konstantin Simonov, Valentin Katayev, Chingiz Aitmatov, and Nikolai Fedorenko, former Soviet delegate at the United Nations.

Correspondents Barred

The dissident trial, from which foreign correspondents have been barred, began Monday at an out-of-the-way courthouse in the suburban borough of Lyublino. Information on the proceedings has been conveyed in sketchy accounts of Tass, the government press agency, and in informal official briefings at the courthouse.

In contrast to the defiance of dissidents in previous trials, Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin appear willing to cooperate with the prosecution, in the apparent hope of earning a reduced sentence. They are liable to a maximum 12-year term of combined prison and subsequent exile.

Also in contrast to other dissident trials, the present case has been receiving relatively wide publicity in Izvestia, apparently because the defendants are willing to give testimony sought by the authorities.

According to testimony attributed to Mr. Yakir, Mr. Solzhenitsyn was a regular reader of the Chronicle and copies "were systematically passed to him for evaluation." The briefing officers at the courthouse quoted testimony to the effect that Mr. Solzhenitsyn had expressed approval.

The officials, Nikolai Khudin of the Foreign Ministry and Lev Y. Almazov, chairman of the Moscow City Court, declined to explain why Mr. Solzhenitsyn's evaluation of the underground bulletin should have been sought

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Associated Press.

CHINESE PARTY MEETING—Radiophoto from the New China News Agency received in Hong Kong shows, from left, Wang Hung-wen, a newly elected member of the Politburo; Chairman Mao Tse-tung, and Premier Chou En-lai on the podium during the 10th party congress held in Peking from a week ago Friday through last Tuesday.

Mao Re-Elected Chairman, Chou Keeps No. 2 Job

HONG KONG, Aug. 30 (UPI).—The Chinese Communist party Central Committee today re-elected Mao Tse-tung, 79, as chairman, then named a new leadership group dominated by military men and the old guard but with enough new faces to pacify other factions.

The new 319-man Central Committee also elected a Politburo consisting of 21 full members and four alternates. This group, which runs the day-to-day affairs of the party, had been at half-strength because of purges. The membership of the new Politburo indicated that the so-called moderate elements, centered on Premier Chou En-lai, had maintained the upper hand over the radical, or left-wing, faction.

This was most apparent in the selection of members of the Politburo's standing committee. Of the nine standing committee members, at least seven were clearly identified with the moderate faction, which has led the drive for improving Sino-American relations.

Mrs. Mao Not Named

Significantly missing from the standing committee were Mr. Mao's wife, Chiang Ching, and Yao Wen-yuan, reputed to be his nephew. Both are closely linked as the leaders of the left-wing faction. Although both retained seats in the Politburo, their influence has diminished considerably.

The only real question mark in the standing committee is Wang Hung-wen, a newcomer to the Politburo and top party ranks. Mr. Wang, 36, and No. 3 man in Shanghai, rose to prominence during the Cultural Revolution and is considered a protégé of Chang Chun-chiao, the top man in Shanghai. Mr. Chang was elected secretary-general of the presidium.

Mr. Wang is believed to have a background in the secret police, according to China watchers.

Mr. Wang delivered a report on the revision of the party constitution at the party's 10th National Congress, held in Peking from last Friday to Tuesday.

Although no formal leadership lineup for the new Central Committee has yet been announced, Mr. Wang seems certain to be in a position of power.

Delivered Report

This is apparent from his being chosen to deliver the report on the constitution, which was adopted, and his listing among the top leaders in the presidium elected to run the congress.

Eleven of the 25 Politburo members have military connections. These include three who held the rank of marshal before ranks were abolished in the Chinese armed forces. Others included the army's top political commissar, three powerful regional commanders, Mr. Mao's former bodyguard, a former political commissar of the navy, a deputy regional military commander and a provincial political commissar.



Keystone.

Chiang Ching.

The committee also elected five vice-chairmen. They are Premier Chou; Mr. Wang; Kang Sheng, a veteran, and ailing, friend of Mr. Mao, who once headed the party secret police; Yeh Chien-ying, top military man in the party, and Li Teh-sheng, another military man. All except Mr. Wang were holdovers from the outgoing Politburo.

Reaction to the Congress

PEKING, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Chinese party's 10th congress has drawn a careful balance between the radical and moderate wings of the party, and has confirmed that the Chinese Army will continue to play a key role in the country's political affairs.

These are the initial conclusions drawn by diplomats here today after studying last night's official communiqué on the five-day congress and the membership of the new party Central Committee.

The congress, held in Peking, was only officially disclosed yes-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Would Use Funds for Arab Arms

Faisal Reportedly Resisting Pressure for U.S. Oil Cutoff

BEIRUT, Aug. 30 (AP).—King Faisal does not want to threaten the United States with an oil cutoff, but he is willing to use Saudi Arabia's huge oil revenues to arm the Arab world, a leading Beirut magazine editor reported today.

The editor, Selim Louzi of Al Hawadess, said both King Faisal and his son, Prince Saud al-Faisal, the under-secretary of the Saudi Oil Ministry, expressed disapproval in recent interviews "of the way the Arabs have been talking about the use of oil as a political weapon."

He quoted Prince Saud as saying: "The truth which we must know is that if we carried out the decision to cut off the oil today, America would be the last to get hurt. This is because the United States will not be depending on Arab oil before the end of the 1970s. Arab oil has not yet reached American refineries . . .

"It is Western Europe and Japan that now depend on Arab oil. Therefore they are the ones threatened by a decision to cut off the oil. Do you want us to confront Europe and Japan? What benefit is there from arousing the fears of the Europeans and Japanese at the time they are showing a growing sympathy for us?

"Besides, what is required? To win the enmity of the world, or persuade the American citizen that his interest lies with the Arabs? It is interests, not threats, that change the attitudes of peoples and states. We Arabs have not yielded to threats, so how can we imagine that we can force big powers to yield to our will by threatening their interests?"

Monarch's View Cited

Mr. Louzi also quoted King Faisal as saying there is a "deliberate intention to push the Arabs to gamble with their strongest weapon . . . but no one is asking: Where would we get the money we need to cut off the oil, not only for supporting our country but also for providing assistance to our brothers on the front line with Israel?"

The statements appeared to be a direct rebuff to those militant Arab governments that have been pushing Saudi Arabia to use oil as a weapon against U.S. support of Israel.

Saudi Arabia's moderate and pro-Western monarch is known to favor a more gentle approach, using oil as a carrot instead of a stick. So far he has avoided threatening the United States with an oil cutoff, preferring to advise Washington that he might be forced to freeze production or limit future production increases unless it changes its pro-Israeli stance.

The United States relies on the Arabs for 6 percent of its current fuel needs and will only become more dependent in the 1980s.

Mr. Louzi said that Faisal had persuaded Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to support this policy and that both had agreed in secret meetings to "make oil a source of weapons instead of being itself a weapon."

Mr. Louzi's magazine article said Saudi Arabia had agreed to finance half of an Egyptian Air Force rearmament program costing $1.2 billion. Kuwait, Abu Dhabi and Qatar will pay the other half, it said.

The Egyptians are shopping for long-range fighter-bombers—either French-built Mirages or British-made Jaguars—helicopters for landing troops behind enemy lines, surface-to-air missiles and air-to-air missiles.

Mr. Louzi quoted an Egyptian military spokesman who accompanied Mr. Sadat on a recent visit to Saudi Arabia as saying: "Russian arms are no longer the only arms being considered for the Arab arsenal."

Kiwi Mystery Finally Solved At Osaka Zoo

OSAKA, Japan, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Osaka Municipal Zoo yesterday confessed it had kept secret for three years the death of a kiwi bird—a goodwill gift from New Zealand—to avoid public criticism.

The absence of the bird was explained to visitors by a notice saying kiwis were nocturnal and slept during the daytime hours.

The zoo finally made its confession after a number of telephone calls from suspicious members of the public.

A pair of kiwis, national birds of New Zealand, were presented by the Wellington government to commemorate Expo 70 in Osaka, but within months the female died.

The zoo director, Michiro Nakagawa, said the New Zealand government had been asked to send a replacement but had replied that would depend on supply in view of requests from many countries for the birds.

16 Get Death In Moroccan Treason Trial

From Wire Dispatches

KENITRA, Morocco, Aug. 30.—A treason trial of 157 Moroccans accused of attempting to overthrow King Hassan II ended today with the military court handing down 16 death sentences, the government said.

Seventy-one defendants were sentenced to prison—15 for life, two for 25 years, 29 for 20 years and the others for periods ranging from two to 10 years.

The remaining 70 were acquitted of involvement in what the government called "a plan of subversion aimed at creating a climate of social agitation and intoxication of public opinion."

The prosecution had asked for 25 death sentences and life sentences for 30 others.

The defendants—most of them civilians—were arrested in police raids after a series of attempted assassinations and bombings of public buildings, military posts and American installations last March. The trial began June 25.

Among those charged were eight lawyers, including five members of a political party opposing the king. They and other political figures among the defendants were acquitted.

Last January, 11 military officers were executed by a firing squad for their part in the 1972 attempt against Hassan's life when air force planes shot at the king's jet.

A 1971 assassination attempt against the king by military cadets also resulted in death sentences and executions.

Those condemned today were not immediately identified and it was not indicated when they would be executed.

The Moroccan government accused Libya of bankrolling some of the defendants in hopes of seeing Hassan dethroned. Diplomatic relations between the two countries are tense.

Nixon Has 46 Rivals For the Peace Prize

OSLO, Aug. 30 (AP).—President Nixon has 46 rivals for this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

August Schou, director of the Norwegian Nobel Institute, announced today that 47 candidates—about the usual number—have been nominated this year. The institute does not reveal the names of candidates.

Many thousands of persons are qualified to nominate candidates. Reports from the United States say Mr. Nixon was nominated by 69 persons, including Republican members of Congress, U. S. diplomats and officials of the Inter-Parliamentary Union based in Geneva. The prize is awarded late in the fall.

Pravda Prints Warm Profile Of Kissinger

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (WP).—Pravda today printed a sympathetic profile of Henry A. Kissinger, the first substantive Soviet reaction to his appointment as secretary of state.

The profile, written by Pravda's Washington correspondent, described Mr. Kissinger as a man of peace who has been identified with such important events as "working out the agreement to end the war in Vietnam, preparatory negotiations before Nixon's visits to Peking and Moscow and Strategic Arms Limitation Talks."

The paper also provides a brief biography of Mr. Kissinger, noting that he left Germany with his family in 1938 —"fleeing from the tyranny of the Fascists"— but not mentioning that he is Jewish.

UN Aviation Unit Condemns Israel for Jet Interception

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The International Civil Aviation Organization, by an overwhelming majority, condemned Israel today for intercepting a Lebanese airliner Aug. 10.

The vote at an extraordinary conference of the 136-country agency, after heated debate, was 87 to 1 with 4 abstentions.

The United States voted with the majority in support of a resolution submitted by 31 Arab and African nations. The text blamed Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and called on Israel to desist from committing acts similar to the forcing down of the Lebanese jetliner by fighter aircraft.

The motion warned that the international body, an agency of the United Nations, would take measures against Israel to protect international civil aviation if it failed to comply.

The motion made no specific recommendation for action against Israel over the incident. At the beginning of the three-week conference on Tuesday, several delegates had predicted that the Arab states would demand Israel's expulsion or suspension from the organization.

However, a more moderate line prevailed when Arab and African delegates caucused yesterday to draft a proposed resolution. Reportedly, several participants in their meeting warned that a harsh text would not obtain the required two-thirds majority.

The draft text that eventually emerged from the Arab-African caucus also was supported by Britain and France.

The meeting was convened here to consider proposals by various member governments for new international agreements to curb hijacking and other illegal interference with civil flight operations.

One of the first decisions here on Tuesday was to hold a debate on the Aug. 10 incident.

The conference ran at once into turbulence when the discussion started this morning. Representatives of Arab states continually heckled the Israeli delegate, who explained his government's position.

In an uproar, the conference chairman, Walter Binaghi, of Italy, asked Israel's delegate to cut short his statement, and briefly adjourned the meeting. After the break, the Israeli delegate, Ariel E. Najar, was able to sum up his government's case in comparable calm.

Nixon Announces Intention To Appeal Ruling on Tapes

By Lou Cannon and George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP).—President Nixon decided today to appeal the order of U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica requiring surrender of the disputed Watergate tapes for the judge's inspection.

The White House made the announcement in San Clemente, Calif., after an hour-long meeting between Mr. Nixon and his top lawyers on the Watergate case, Charles Alan Wright and J. Fred Bushardt.

The issue will go to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

In an unprecedented ruling yesterday on a federal grand jury's subpoena for nine tape recordings of Mr. Nixon's conversations on the Watergate case, Judge Sirica ordered the President to turn them over so that he could listen to them and decide whether any portions should go to the grand jury.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Bushardt reportedly had been scheduled to meet with the President after his return to Washington on Friday. Instead they flew to San Clemente after Judge Sirica's decision.

In its first reaction to the ruling yesterday, the White House had said that "appellate review" was not the only way to "sustain the President's position."

This statement took some White House officials by surprise because it seemed to imply that the President was thinking of ignoring Judge Sirica's order and inviting a contempt citation. Mr. Nixon and his lawyers have steadily insisted that he is immune from court orders so long as he remains President.

In light of the confusion, White House aides said, a decision was reached this morning to issue another statement declaring that an appeal would be taken. The new statement said:

"The President met today with his White House counsel and it has been decided that counsel will seek review in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia of Judge Sirica's order. Appropriate papers for obtaining review are being prepared and will be filed prior to the expiration of the stay of the order next Thursday."

Aides said that other steps that had been discussed ranged from asking Judge Sirica to reconsider his decision to appealing directly to the Supreme Court. They were ambiguous on the question of whether the possibility of ignoring the ruling had been contemplated.

Deputy White House Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren refused to elaborate on today's announcement in any fashion.

The nine-judge Circuit Court of Appeals here will resume its regular calendar business following summer vacations on Sept. 5. Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox is hopeful that the case can be finally resolved with a Supreme Court decision by mid-October.

Russians Defend Meetings

Geneva Arms Talks Complete 12th Year—Still No Progress

GENEVA, Aug. 30 (NYT).—The 25-nation disarmament conference today ended its 12th year of talks with no progress to report to the UN General Assembly.

Nevertheless, the Soviet Union vigorously defended the conference against charges by some members that it had reached a state of "complete paralysis."

Alexei A. Roshchin, the Soviet delegate, put on the record at the closing meeting Moscow's view that the conference remained a "necessary and useful international forum for the consideration of disarmament problems."

This is also the position taken by the United States, which shares the chairmanship of the conference with the Soviet Union, although Joseph Martin jr., the American delegate, did not reiterate the point in his closing remarks.

Solutions Sought

Instead, Mr. Martin stressed that the United States was seeking solutions to the "genuine difficulties" blocking progress toward an accord on chemical weapons.

The deadlock between the United States and the Soviet Union on the two priority issues of the projected ban on chemical arms and the proposed extension to underground nuclear tests of the 1963 Moscow treaty outlawing such explosions above ground and under water have stalled the conference for two years.

The deadlock on both issues stems from Moscow's refusal to consider any form of international inspection on its territory and Washington's view that some checking of this type is required to insure compliance with the proposed bans.

With the patience of many of the nonaligned conference states wearing thin, calls have been sounded for a thorough reassessment of the multi-nation disarmament negotiating machinery and its objectives by the UN General Assembly at its session this fall.

Because two nuclear powers, China and France, have refused to have anything to do with the conference, there are many delegates who believe that the 25-nation forum has outlived its usefulness.

However, even those delegates who hold this view do not want to see the conference abandoned until another international arrangement for disarmament negotiations is found that could satisfy China and France.

Growing Bordeaux Scandal Shakes Tradition-Bound Wine Trade

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Aug. 30 (WP).—The great Bordeaux wine scandal — known to local wits as "Winegate"—has just enough in common with the American model to bear a kind of tortured comparison with the Nixon administration's travail.

Instead of laundered money there is "dyed" wine. And, to the Gallic mind at least, there is a strikingly familiar aura of reluctant investigators and judges, official silence smacking of attempted cover-up, and political dirty tricks aimed at killing the presidential chances of Jacques Chaban-Delmas, the mayor of Bordeaux and former prime minister.

Lionel Cruse, the head of the wine merchant and shipping firm now caught in the middle of the scandal, apparently saw an American analogy when he shot back at newsmen recently: "Well, it looks like I'm the Nixon of Bordeaux."

For a man whose Danish ancestors founded the haughty and powerful house of Cruse et Fils Frères in 1815, the comparison was not meant to be self-complimentary.

But the real dimension of the scandal goes beyond the personal problems of a Cruse or a Chaban-Delmas, even though accurate details are all but nonexistent. The real concern is for the livelihood of the estimated one person in five in the Bordeaux area who makes a living from wine.

Judging from the adverse reactions, telephoned and cabled to the Bordeaux merchant firms from agents and buyers around the world, the scandal appears to be taking on the proportions of an economic catastrophe.

After years of trailing behind rival Burgundy, the increase in Bordeaux wine prices began catching up only three years ago, but with a vengeance.

In the case of the best classified chateau wines, prices tripled in little more than 18 months to the delight of some, but to the dismay of some of the wiser merchants and shippers. Their concern was that eventually the skyrocketing prices would result in foreign buyer resistance, especially in the growing American market, where successive dollar devaluations made imported wine even dearer.

The current scandal seems to justify those who have predicted that greedy growers and merchants were riding for a fall.

In an effort to protect a good name, all concerned with the wine industry are bent on minimizing the affair.

But they are finding it difficult to "reassure the consumer," call for exemplary punishment and at the same time explain why no legal action has been taken more than two months after the scandal was uncovered.

What little is known has been gleaned by the press and centers on an amount of wine equal to some 2 million to 2.6 million bottles. It variously began either as lowly Languedoc or Spanish red and ended up this spring as prestigious Bordeaux "vin d'appellation contrôlée" or was mixed with ordinary Bordeaux white for the same purpose. In the highly illegal process the price increased five or six times.

The investigators apparently are trying to establish who made the illegal gains. Interest centers on the house of Cruse and probably other Bordeaux firms which bought the wine, and one Pierre Bert.

The well-connected Mr. Bert, in his fifties, has been in and out of trouble with tax and other authorities for years over the complex laws protecting French wine.

Mr. Bert, who has settled out of court with tax authorities on past occasions, was quickly linked with the present operation of sending the cheap wine to the "teinturier," or dyer. The process was easy enough, thanks to the availability in an associate's cellars in the tiny town of Saint-Germain-de-Grave of a machine which officially allowed him to stamp the papers required for moving wine.

This week in Paris, the director of the watchdog operation, the Institut National des Appellations d'Origine, claimed that some 10,000 investigations were carried out annually by tax and Agriculture Ministry officials. But, the present scandal came to light thanks to a denunciation that led authorities on June 22 to the cellar at Saint-Germain-de-

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Solzhenitsyn Is Accused at Moscow Trial

Said to Be Linked To Illegal Bulletin

(Continued from Page 1)

and what precisely he was supposed to have approved.

Izvestia said the newsletter had been supplied to the novelist regularly by a dissident named Yuri Shtein, who has since received permission to emigrate. According to the government daily, Mr. Shtein is now working for *Possev*, the publishing house of the NTS, a Russian emigré organization with headquarters in Frankfurt.

Three of the Western newsmen named in the trial were said to have sent unspecified anti-Soviet information abroad for the two defendants. In addition to Mr. Axelbank, who is still Moscow correspondent of Newsweek, were David Bonavia of the *Times* of London and Ennio Caretto of La Stampa of Turin, Italy. Mr. Caretto was expelled from the Soviet Union in 1970 and Mr. Bonavia in 1972.

Before his arrest, Mr. Yakir was widely used as a major dissident news source by the Western press community in Moscow.

The fourth correspondent, Mr. Leddington of the AP, was identified by a witness, Ivan V. Rudakov, as having passed an unidentified *"anti-Soviet" publication to* the defendants for distribution.

Mr. Rudakov is the husband of Irina Belogorodskaya, another dissident, who has testified in the present trial. Some of the witnesses who have been officially *identified have either served* labor-camp terms or are now under detention for their activities.

Soviet attempts to discredit reports by Western newsmen from Moscow were evident in an excerpt from Mr. Yakir's testimony quoted by *Izvestia*.

Certain People

"As soon as I had news that would be of interest to the bourgeois press," the defendant was quoted as having said, "I promptly got in touch with certain people."

In reply to a question by the prosecutor about the nature of that news material, Mr. Yakir is said to have answered, "It was information directed against the Soviet system."

"And what if you had passed on the truth about the Soviet Union?" *the prosecutor* asked. "Would that have been printed abroad?"

Mr. Yakir's reply was negative, Izvestia concluded.

It is common for the Soviet authorities to portray Western newspapers as intent on painting the Soviet Union in the blackest possible terms and suppressing anything that may be construed as favorable.



Associated Press.

Israeli Premier Golda Meir receiving Kurt Waldheim.

Waldheim, Mrs. Meir Discuss New Approach on Mideast

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (UPI).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and Israeli Premier Golda Meir today discussed the possibility of a "new way" to break the Middle East political impasse, Mr. Waldheim's spokesman André Lewin, said.

Mr. Waldheim is the first UN chief to visit Israel in 17 years.

The secretary-general already has visited Syria and Lebanon. He will fly to Cairo tomorrow after spending about 31 hours in Israel.

"They tried to find some new way—all the old ways have been *explored*," said Mr. Lewin, following three hours of talks between Mrs. Meir and Mr. Waldheim. They had originally been scheduled to meet for 90 minutes.

The two leaders, Mr. Lewin said, "were trying to imagine some new way" of forwarding Arab-Israeli peace contacts, following the failure of intermediaries and so-called "proximity talks" between the adversary nations.

The spokesman said "virtually everything was discussed" by the two, including "skyjacking on both sides, the prisoner of war issue, terrorism of Israeli aircraft, and recent hijackings" in the Middle East.

Mr. Waldheim and Mrs. Meir reviewed the UN executive's talks with officials in Lebanon and Syria, Mr. Lewin added.

"Yes, he has definitely gained new insights," the spokesman said, summing up Mr. Waldheim's impression of the discussions with Mrs. Meir, Foreign Minister Abba Eban and other Israeli ministers.

Before their meeting, Mr. Waldheim paid a courtesy call on President Ephraim Katzir, toured the Yad Vashem memorial and visited U.N. headquarters.

Then, in a short evening tour of the walled Old City, in East Jerusalem, the seretary-general visited the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the site where Jesus Christ is said to have been buried.

Later, at a dinner given by Mr. Eban, Mr. Waldheim responded to a toast of welcome by saying: "It is a great honor and *pleasure to be here in your capital.*"

The question of Israel having its capital in Jerusalem has been a controversy almost since the *founding of the state. Some ma*jor nations, such as the United States, Britain and France, still have their embassies in Tel Aviv, though envoys travel to Jerusalem for their business with the Israeli government.

Mr. Waldheim did not indicate whether it was an accident, but Mr. Eban expressed pleasure and said that the remark appeared to be "not inadvertent."

Optimistic on Cyprus

NICOSIA, Aug. 30 (AP).—Mr. Waldheim said today there is a good chance the Cyprus problem may be settled by the end of the year.

He was speaking to newsmen at Nicosia Airport before his depar*ture for Israel, after an overnight* stay on the island.

During his stopover, Mr. Waldheim conferred separately with President Makarios of Cyprus and with the Turkish Cypriot leader, Raouf Denktash.

Mao Remains As Chairman, Chou No. 2

Leaders Reaffirmed At Party Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

terday. *And the disclosure* was followed by an eruption of noise and color in the streets of Peking as the capital celebrated the congress—the first for four years and a milestone in the country's political affairs.

Long *processions of people* carrying red flags and slogans welcoming the congress marched through the city's streets today.

Portraits of Chairman Mao were carried at the head of the processions. He presided over the congress and there is no doubt that the principal architect of Chinese Communism and party chief for nearly 40 years maintains his pre-eminence in the party leadership.

A large photograph of a relaxed, *smiling Mr. Mao* was printed on the front of today's People's Daily, the Communist party newspaper, which published news of the congress in bold red headlines.

It was also abundantly clear today that Premier Chou, China's resilient administrator, who leads the country's more relaxed foreign policy towards the West, is still in the No. 2 position.

Mr. Chou was listed as the first of the five vice-chairmen after Chairman Mao. He also delivered the crucial "political report" reviewing the party's work and *laying down guidelines.*

Director Says He'll Go Ahead With Jesus Film

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 30 (AP).—Danish film director Jens Joergen *Thorsen said yesterday that* he is going ahead with his erotic film about Jesus despite papal anger, a French ban and possible loss of Danish government financial support.

"The whole thing is ridiculous, with condemnations from a lot of people who haven't even read my script," Mr. Thorsen declared. "If these reactions truly reflect today's Christian message, then my film will come closer to the truth than I originally *imagined.*"

Mr. Thorsen indicated his film would include a bank-robbing Jesus riding a motorcycle in the nude and making love to Mary Magdalene in a brothel.

Mr. Thorsen's comments followed a decision Tuesday by the national French Cinema Center *banning the shooting of the* movie on a location in Apt, a town in southern France. The filming was to begin next month.

Mr. Thorsen, 41, is considering possible new locations in North Africa or South America.

But the Danish government's Film Institute, which had put up a guarantee for a $100,000 bank loan, said it would have to reconsider its guarantee in the light of the French ban.

Mr. Thorsen said he regards Jesus as a mythical ideal which the Church and others shaped *and used to their needs.*

"For 2,000 years, Jesus has been denied a sex life because Jesus could not be a sinner," he said. "But Jesus must also be seen as a man who lived life, and why shouldn't he—now that going to bed with a woman is no longer such a sin—be permitted to try that too?"

Labor Officials Report Progress In Chile Walkout

SANTIAGO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Talks to end Chile's 36-day-old strike by truckers have made progress, a truckers' spokesman said today. The statement came less than 24 hours after the government said the talks had collapsed.

Truckers' officials said that they and Gen. Raul Contreras, the government-appointed manager of the strikebound companies, were close to an agreement to settle the walkout.

The 45,000 truckers are asking for higher rates, new vehicles, more spare parts and guarantees against nationalization.

The officials accused President Salvador Allende's government of trying to pressure them to return to work by announcing the breakoff of negotiations and by punitive action against their association.

"The government's statement has no bearing on reality," a truckers' spokesman said.

Interior Minister Carlos Briones said last night that negotiations had been broken off because the truckers failed to respond to the government's final offer. Mr. Briones said the government would seek to withdraw the legal standing of the truck owners' confederation.

He also appealed to government supporters to put "all vehicles that can move" into service to resume deliveries of vital supplies.

New York Power Cut

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP).—Demand stemming from sweltering heat forced a 5 percent voltage cutback in New York State for the third straight day today as the Atlantic Coast and parts of the Midwest remained blanketed by hot, humid air.



United Press International.

File photo of Pisces III, minisub caught on sea floor.

Rescuers Race Against the Clock To Save 2 Trapped in Mini-Sub

CORK, Ireland, Aug. 30 (AP).—*An international team of divers* was en route today to try to help rescue two *Britons running out* of air in a miniature submarine trapped 1,375 feet deep in the Atlantic.

The rescuers, aboard the minisub's mother ship, Vickers Voyager, were heading to the spot over where the stricken craft lay on the ocean bed, 150 miles south of Cork.

They will then have until about 8 a.m. Saturday to rescue the 20-foot-long submarine, Pisces III, and *its two crew members*—Roger Mallinson, 35, and Roger Chapman, 28—before their air supply runs out.

A spokesman for the owners said there was no comparison between the situation of the British sub and the American research submersible which became entangled in wreckage off Florida in June, leaving two men dead.

"Our sub is not tangled up with anything," he said. The craft is lying in mud, tilted 70 degrees.

On board the Voyager are two other midget submarines, which will be used to attach a haulage rope to the crippled craft, and a team of six divers.

Robert Starr, senior pilot in the rescue team said: "The most sophisticated equipment in the world will be used in the rescue attempt. We are leaving nothing to chance, and we are optimistic about the outcome."

The trapped men were told by radio telephone to keep conversation to a minimum and to try to sleep to conserve their dwindling oxygen supplies. They have both reported they are in good shape and sent a message for their wives: "Our morale *is* fantastic. Tell them we're OK."

Bordeaux Scandal a Mixture Of Wine, Politics, Economics

(Continued from Page 1)

Grave, the well-informed satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné reported two weeks ago in breaking the story.

Mr. Bert and his associates proved to be talkative, so much so that eight "polyvalents," as *the super tax inspectors* are known, appeared without warning at Cruse et Fils Frères six days later.

Since 1913 a gentlemen's agreement had existed, it appears, between tax inspectors and the *great merchant firms known* collectively as the "Chartrons," a term taken from the Bordeaux shipping dock of the same name. Under its terms, tax inspectors *did not* to enter the warehouses without advance notice.

In any case, on June 28, Lionel Cruse became incensed by the unannounced visit, and said he would have to shut his whole operation for a week if the in*spectors* insisted on going about their business.

They withdrew *from the big*gest single Bordeaux exporter, a firm that furnishes French embassies and the best restaurants the world over.

Unanswered Questions

But press stories eventually *reported that somehow the "poly*valents" had discovered enough of a special mixture in the Cruse cellars to fill 430,000 standard bottles, without explain*ing how, since Mr. Cruse* himself has sworn that the "polyvalents" haven't been back since their first abortive appearance.

Mr. Bert, himself has questioned the "Chartrons." He was quoted as saying that between 26 million and 40 million bottles of cheap Languedoc wine "arrive in Bordeaux every year and have to go somewhere," because "90 percent of the merchants and 50 *percent of the growers are cheat*ers."

Such is the weight of the Cruse family in Bordeaux that the union of local wine merchants has rallied round. The union issued a mid-July communiqué in which it *stigmatized the "new methods"* employed by the tax inspectors and compared them to those used by the Gestapo.

But while the tax inspectors and the Agriculture Ministry's fraud teams pursued their inquiries silently, the press finally got hold of the scandal, much to the exasperation of the Cruse family.

Last week Lionel Cruse read out a communiqué denying any wrongdoing "on our part" and threatening the press with court action if any harm was done to "our reputation and the prestige of Bordeaux wines."

What he appeared to be doing was drawing the distinction between being party to a crime—which he denied—and being a dupe, scarcely a pleasant thing to admit, but nonetheless not an indictable offense.

In other words, if there was any illegal profit, it is not that of the house of Cruse. Lionel Cruse has paid a normal, and doubtless high, price for the purported "Bordeaux appellation contrôlée," presumably because he needed the wine late in the sea*son to meet previous delivery* commitments.

There are suggestions that the investigation finally will end by mid-September, when perhaps some legal action will be taken. What apparently surprises the *tight little* world of the descendants of the 17th-century British, Dutch and Germans who founded the "Chartrons" tradition, is that the scandal has been made public.

In the past, things were hushed up, tax fines were paid, if necessary, and the wine trade continued as it had for centuries.

6 Lip Workers Make Watches in Apartment

BESANÇON, France, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Workers from the bankrupt Lip watch factory Tuesday began making watches secretly for the first time since police ousted them two weeks ago from the plant they ran on their own for nearly four months.

Six watchmakers began work in an apartment, whose walls bore the workers' slogan: "We make them, we sell them, we pay our own wages." A workers' representative said the secret *workshop was expected to turn* out about 100 watches a day.

Meanwhile, contacts between trade unions and representatives of the government were continuing with a view to reaching a negotiated solution to the basic *question of saving the 1,300 Lip* workers' jobs.

Finland Puts Brakes On Certain Imports

HELSINKI, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Finnish government yesterday imposed temporary import licenses on cars, television sets and radios, washing machines and other domestic appliances to slow down imports threatening to worsen the growing payments crisis here.

*The licensing gives the govern*ment full control over the volume of consumer durables entering the country. The move is in line with the recent raising of the bank rate and cutting down of the amount of credit available *by the Finnish Central Bank.*

Announcing the cabinet's decision, Foreign Trade Minister Jermu Laine said the measure was only temporary and did not mean an import ban.

London Subway Bomb Found During Evening Rush Hour

LONDON, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Police defused a bomb today minutes before it had been timed to explode in a London subway station at the height of the evening rush hour, a Scotland Yard *spokesman said.*

The discovery came at the end of a day of exploding incendiary devices in the industrial city of Birmingham in a continuing wave of bomb incidents blamed by police on the Irish Republican Army.

Scotland Yard said the time *bomb*, containing about 2 pounds of gelignite, was discovered in a plastic shopping bag at the Baker Street Underground station shortly before 5 p.m.

The station was evacuated and bomb-disposal experts defused the device. It had been timed to explode at 5:20 p.m., the *spokesman said.*

This was the second time that a bomb had been planted at Baker Street station. A device discovered there last week also was defused shortly before it was timed to explode.

In the Midlands city of Birmingham, incendiary bombs exploded in three downtown stores.

Late yesterday, two bombs blasted the market town of Solihull near Birmingham. The first explosion blew in the door of a Lloyds Bank branch. The second bomb went off almost immediately afterward across the street, damaging the office of a mortgage company.

In Edinburgh, the army said its experts had destroyed a package that appeared to contain explosives. Police said the package was addressed to Buckingham Palace, Queen Elizabeth's London residence, but it turned out to be a hoax.

In Birmingham, today, Assistant *Chief Constable Maurice* Buck said a man went into a shoe store and placed a parcel by the door. An assistant became suspicious when he saw a clock inside.

The staff got out of the building before the fire bomb exploded.

The two other incendiary devices, about the size of a cigarette pack, went off in a bookshop and a greeting-card shop.

Searches in London

In London, 160 detectives from Scotland Yard searched premises and interviewed persons suspected in the 36 bomb cases in London.

An overtime ban at Heathrow Airport yesterday foiled an attempt by a hoaxer to cause a mid-Atlantic bomb emergency on a *British Overseas Airways Corp.* plane, airport authorities said.

A man telephoned a news agency saying there were 12 pounds of explosive in the plane's cargo section, at a time when the plane would normally have been

Boy's Game Is Fatal

SANDVIKEN, Sweden, Aug. 30 (AP).—Stockholm's 132-hour bank vault drama had a sequel today when a 12-year-old boy was found strangled after playing "robber and hostage" with his pals, the police reported. The fatal hanging was apparently inspired by the television coverage of the bank siege in which a gunman arranged nooses to strangle his hostages if the police tried to gas him out.

Avoid Racism French Told By Pompidou

PARIS, Aug. 30 (AP).—President Georges Pompidou warned today that France, troubled by a wave of anti-Arab feeling, must steer clear of racism.

Mr. Pompidou's remark at a cabinet meeting came as another Arab died from wounds after beating. Abdelwahal Hemama, 31, an Algerian, succumbed in Marseilles after he was attacked by unknown assailants.

The Algerian's death was the fifth stemming from attacks on Arabs in France *since Saturday* when an Algerian killed a taxi driver in Marseilles. The police have made no arrests in the attacks on Arabs.

Although the authorities maintain that there is no indication that the attacks are racial in origin, Mr. Pompidou's statement indicated growing official concern about the situation.

'Workings of Racism'

"France must not get pulled into the workings of racism," he said. "Sometimes the simple fact of pronouncing the word calls up the idea and unhappily the reality often follows the idea."

The Algerian government, meanwhile, ordered its ambassador in Paris, Mohammed Boudjaout, to intervene with French authorities to make sure that urgent and effective measures are taken to halt attacks on Algerians.

The situation in the south of France was made more tense, however, by a delayed report of a 20-year-old French girl being raped by seven Arabs Sunday in the town of Manosque, about 40 miles from Marseilles.

U.S. Wheat Is Set For Pakistanis

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 30 (AP).—President Nixon offered U.S. wheat and other aid to flood-stricken Pakistan yesterday and urged the world community to "respond generously" with relief and rescue efforts.

Mr. Nixon said he was asking his special coordinator for disaster relief, Maurice J. Williams, to Pakistan "to work with the Pakistani government immediate relief and longer-range needs." He ordered 100,000 tons of wheat sent to help the Pakistanis get by until their next harvest.

In Rawalpindi, a U.S. Embassy official said that American aid to Pakistan has exceeded $100 million.

Canada Rail Bill Introduced, Strikers Riot in Parliament

OTTAWA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Legislation was introduced today to halt the Canadian rail strike, shortly after striking rail workers burst through the doors of Parliament, breaking windows inside and shouting their opposition to the proposed government bill.

The incident took place just before Parliament, recalled from its holiday by Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau to deal with the crippling strike, reconvened in emergency session.

Labor Minister John Munro introduced the emergency legislation, which provides for immediate resumption of rail services and immediate and retroactive wage increases for railway workers.

The bill also provides for collective bargaining talks, and appointment of a mediator.

Approval Expected

Speedy approval for the strike-ending legislation is expected, although some of the 56,000 strikers hinted they may continue the walkout by calling in sick if they do not like the terms of the bill.

Wild cheers erupted when some of the about 200 workers, who were picketing outside Parliament, broke through police lines and threw a Mountie to the ground. They then attempted to break through steel fire doors into the ornate library of Parliament.

The strikers—greatly outnumbering police on hand—moved down the middle building of the Parliament and through its hall of honor. A number of them began to break windows lining the corridor walls.

The demonstrators inside the building then turned on television cameramen and began to smash cameras and other equipment. Mounties attempting to intervene were hit and pushed, and scuffles broke out between reporters, demonstrators and police.

Interference at Minimum

The demonstration then subsided but many strikers dropped to the floor to continue their shouting. Police and security guard interference remained at a minimum.

There were no immediate reports of serious injury.

The unions representing various nonoperating rail employees—porters, clerks, signalmen and freight handlers—went on strike for a 21.6 percent wage increase over two years. The 11 railroads involved offered 13.5 percent. Most employees now earn an average $3.54 an hour.

The strikers got a big wage increase 19 months ago. Richard Smith, chairman of the bargaining committee, said has all been wiped out by inflation.

Waldheim Causes Stir in Israel By Rejecting Cap at Memorial

JERUSALEM, Aug. 30 (AP).—UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim visited Israel's memorial to the six million Jewish *victims of World War II today and later said he had been* shocked by what had happened.

The secretary-general caused a minor stir when he declined to don a Jewish yamulka—skullcap—during the ceremony at the Yad Vashem Memorial.

Asked later by newsmen why he had refused to wear the cap, Mr. Waldheim replied that he had expressed "in my own way" his devotion and admiration "to those people who suffered so much." He said he was in Israel "as secretary-general and felt I should do it my own way."

[According to Reuters, a spokesman for Mr. Waldheim later issued a communiqué saying that the secretary-general, "not having been informed of the significance of wearing headgear during the religious part of the ceremony at Yad Vashem, was not aware of the implications.

["When asked, he expressed the sentiments of deepest regard and respect he experienced when visiting the memorial."]

The Yad Vashem *Memorial is one of Israel's most revered* shrines, containing black paving stones engraved with the names of Hitler's death camps, a museum of Nazi horror and the remains of some of the victims.

The visit was apparently designed to make a strong impression on Mr. Waldheim, 54, a native of Austria. *Some observers* here felt that the Israelis were trying to show him a parallel between the Nazi actions and the Arab threat to drive the Israelis into the sea. Mr. Waldheim is on a Mideast tour and arrived here from a brief visit to Cyprus.

Terrorists Raid an Ulster Town, Leaving Bomb That Kills Soldier

PETTIGO, Northern Ireland, Aug. 30 (AP).—Terrorists staged a half-hour bombing and shooting raid in this border hamlet today, and the attack left a soldier dead and a teen-age boy wounded. The guerrillas fled in a hail of bullets from a militiaman.

The terrorists, in two cars bearing Irish Republic license plates, drove in at midday and lined the hamlet's 15 inhabitants, including the militiaman, against a wall at gunpoint. One carload of guerrillas planted a bomb in a garage, then the squad from the other auto placed bombs in a customs station and the post office.

The militiaman, a mechanic, ran when the guerrillas began asking about any townspeople's connections with security forces.

The terrorists opened fire but he arrived unharmed at his house, 100 yards away. A teenage boy from the republic, visiting Pettigo, was wounded in an arm. The militiaman got his rifle and shot it out with the guerrillas for five minutes before they fled across the frontier. The bombs in the garage and customs post exploded, but no one was hurt.

British troops arrived soon after. A bomb-disposal expert was killed as he tried to defuse the charge in the post office. He was the 879th known fatality in Northern Ireland's four years of sectarian warfare.

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Gustaf Improved, Pneumonia Doubted

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustaf VI Adolf improved slightly today and doctors said there seem to be no signs of a suspected pneumonia relapse.

"His temperature went down and the X-ray changes in his right lung have subsided. Kidney and blood functions are satisfactory, his condition remains largely unchanged," a medical bulletin said.

"It is hard to say how conscious he is, but he wore his glasses today to be able to see what we were doing," Dr. Torbjoern Lundman said.

Weather

	C	F	
ALGARVE	19	66	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Cloudy
ANKARA	30	86	Fair
ATHENS	25	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	18	64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	70	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Sunny
CASABLANCA	27	81	Sunny
COPENHAGEN	18	61	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Sunny
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	15	59	Showers
FLORENCE	30	86	Fair
FRANKFURT	20	68	Overcast
GENEVA	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	24	75	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	28	82	Sunny
LONDON	18	64	Cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Sunny
MILAN	26	79	Fair
MONTREAL	28	83	Sunny
MOSCOW	16	61	Cloudy
MUNICH	21	70	Cloudy
NEW YORK	28	83	Sunny
NICE	27	81	Fair
OSLO	14	57	Rain
PARIS	20	68	Cloudy
PRAGUE	24	75	Cloudy
ROME	28	82	Cloudy
SOFIA	19	66	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	18	64	Cloudy
TEHRAN	33	91	Sunny
TEL AVIV	30	86	Sunny
TUNIS	30	86	Cloudy
VENICE	25	77	Cloudy
VIENNA	25	77	Fair
WARSAW	25	77	Sunny
WASHINGTON	34	93	Sunny
ZURICH	21	70	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Can. at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

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Judge May Curb Talk Tours Of McCord and Magruder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP). —Judge John J. Sirica apparently is planning to cut short lucrative lecture tours set up by Watergate burglar James W. McCord jr. and conspirator Jeb Stuart Magruder.

McCord's lawyer, Bernard Fensterwald, appeared before Judge Sirica in U.S. District Court yesterday to request permission for his client to make 17 lectures around the country next month.

Special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox opposed the tour, arguing in a letter that it would contribute to the already considerable pretrial publicity that the Watergate case has received. Judge Sirica agreed and ordered McCord to stay off the lecture circuit.

It was pointed out that Magruder plans a similar tour. Judge Sirica then ordered both men and their lawyers to appear for a hearing on the subject next Wednesday. He made it clear that he would apply the same standard to both men.

McCord and Magruder, former officials at the Committee for the Re-election of the President, are awaiting sentencing for their roles in the Watergate break-in. McCord was convicted in the original trial, but Judge Sirica put off sentencing to encourage him to cooperate with government prosecutors and the Senate Watergate committee investigating the scandal.

Magruder, who admitted taking part in planning the break-in and later efforts to cover up high-level involvement in it, was permitted to plead guilty to a single count of conspiracy to obstruct justice in exchange for his cooperation with authorities.

Mr. Fensterwald said Judge Sirica earlier had permitted McCord to travel around the country and to make speeches while out on bond, and the judge still lets him leave the Washington area on other business.

McCord told newsmen yesterday in Springfield, Ill., where he was making a speech, that he has given about 20 speeches and has been invited to appear before college and university audiences on some 40 campuses.

'Obligation to Public'

"I've got an obligation to the public," McCord said. "I think if the public wants to hear the story they ought to hear it first hand."

The school's student association paid McCord $3,000 for his appearance, which included informal talks and a speech in the university cafeteria.

McCord told newsmen that part of the reason for the tour was that he needed money.

"My lawyers' fees are running between $70,000 and $100,000," McCord said.

He declined to say how much money he has made from the lectures.

"You'll have to ask my booking agent. It isn't very much," he said.

He also has a book scheduled for publication and has published at least one magazine article.

Buffeting of Jet Fatal to Woman

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (AP). —A 44-year-old woman injured in the violent buffeting of a Boeing-707 jetliner on a flight from Honolulu to Los Angeles died today in a hospital, authorities said.

Marjorie Payette, of suburban Huntington Beach, was admitted with a broken neck. She was the most seriously hurt of the four women hospitalized after the incident Tuesday night.

Passengers aboard the TWA jetliner said the craft went into violent up-and-down motions that tossed several passengers and stewardesses between the cabin's ceiling and floor. Those who remained buckled in their seats were not seriously injured, officials said.

Ford Engineer Held in Theft, Sale Of Secret Data to Lisbon Firm

DETROIT, Aug. 30 (AP).—A Ford Motor Co. engineer was arrested today on charges of stealing a secret glass-making process from Ford and selling the data for $250,000 to a Portuguese firm.

John C. Akfirat, 39, a senior engineer in the Glass Division at Ford, was arrested by FBI agents while at work, according to officials.

Agents said Mr. Akfirat was selling stolen data to the Compania Vidreira Nacional (Covina) manufacturing firm in Lisbon.

Officials said Mr. Akfirat also was employed by Covina in the building of a European facility for the manufacture of glass products.

Neil Welch, special agent in charge of the FBI in Detroit, said the alleged industrial espionage plan was discovered recently by Ford, which alerted the FBI.

Mr. Welch said his agents learned that Mr. Akfirat was removing highly classified technological data from various Ford facilities in suburban Dearborn and that he was planning to take the secrets to Lisbon.

Ford said the data concerned its "float-glass process," a manufacturing technique the company said was used in a variety of products.

Navy Plans Space Research With Old Minuteman-1 Stages

By Marvin Miles

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30.—The feasibility of converting phased-out Minuteman-1 missile stages into "sounding" rockets for X-ray astronomy research will be determined next week with a test flight from San Nicolas Island off the Southern California coast.

Sounding rockets, which carry scientific payloads to high altitudes for brief experiments at low cost, continue to play an important role in space research and their use should increase, experts say.

Instruments aboard the new sounders, called Aries, will be used by Naval Research Laboratory scientists to determine the ultraviolet background levels of stars from above the earth's atmosphere.

The atmosphere's ozone layer at about 100,000 feet absorbs ultraviolet rays emitted by the stars, preventing such studies from the earth's surface.

Rather than destroy Minuteman-1 missiles, which are being replaced with Minuteman-2 and 3 types, the Air Force offered the leftover first and second stages to the naval laboratory and other government research agencies.

The naval laboratory received 62 of the surplus rockets and has asked for options on others that may be available.

When modified as sounding rockets, the stages—each almost 14 feet long with a diameter of about four feet—will carry 1,800-pound scientific payloads over a ballistic trajectory about 300 miles high. The payloads will be above the earth's atmosphere for 8 to 12 minutes before the instruments re-enter the atmosphere for a descent by parachute.

Other Tests

Robert D. Arritt, Navy program manager for the Aries project, said a dummy payload will be launched in next week's test with future scientific shots planned from White Sands, N.M., if the flight is successful.

Mr. Arritt said that the use of the surplus Minuteman-1 stages would save U.S. taxpayers hundreds of thousands of dollars. He noted that the cost of new missiles is almost prohibitively high, under present budget restraints.

© Los Angeles Times.

Two Bonn Jets Crash Near Base in Arizona

LUKE AIR FORCE BASE, Arizona, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Two West German Air Force F-104 planes crashed in the desert near here yesterday, the Air Force said.

It said one of the pilots was found dead and the other was missing.

The Air Force did not say whether there may have been a collision in flight or if the missing pilot had parachuted from his plane.

West German Air Force pilots train here because of the space and climate limitations on jet fighters in Germany.

Spain Sentences 13 Basque Youths

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 30 (UPI).—A military court today sentenced 13 Basque youths to prison terms ranging from four months to a year for their participation 16 months ago in street riots in the town of Lazcano.

Two defendants were acquitted. The prosecution had asked that all 15 defendants be found guilty of rioting and insulting and attacking the armed forces and sentenced to prison terms ranging from one to four years.

The trial stemmed from incidents in April, 1972, when groups of youths demonstrated against the government of Generalissimo Francisco Franco and set up street barricades at Lazcano during a local holiday. The youths beat up some of the policemen and damaged property including autos, the court was told.

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PRESIDENTIAL INSPECTION—Mexican President Luis Echeverria (center, glasses) visiting earthquake-shattered Orizaba Wednesday during a helicopter tour of area.

Wide-Ranging Defense-Policy Talk

Schlesinger Assails as 'Bunk' Foes' Views of Arms Budget

By Michael Getler

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP). —Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger today assailed as "a lot of bunk" the notion that defense expenditures of $79 billion this year are draining funds from other federal programs.

Claiming that the Pentagon has suffered huge purchasing-power cutbacks since 1969, Mr. Schlesinger, who took office two months ago, launched his strongest attack on what he called "phoniness and obfuscation" in Congress and elsewhere among those who would cut the military budget further.

With this year's defense budget heading for final action by a largely anti-administration Congress in coming weeks, Mr. Schlesinger described the Soviet Union as still having "a mailed fist encased in the velvet glove of détente."

Mr. Schlesinger, talking with reporters at a breakfast meeting, also attacked what he called "this mindless tendency to dismantle our forces in Europe" because of a backlash in Congress and elsewhere over the war in Vietnam.

"The existence of détente has not affected Soviet behavior at all," Mr. Schlesinger maintained. He said that the Soviet military budget continues to rise about 5 percent annually and "they see no conflict between an atmosphere of détente and improving their active forces. Democratic societies do not necessarily respond this way, and historically have not stood this test very well.

'Different Atmosphere'

"In the late 1940s and 1950s," he went on, under a "Stalinist battering ram" with which the Russians were "overtly and impolitely threatening the Western world," the United States held up well. "Now we have a different atmosphere," he said, "and the critical question is whether a democracy can stand up as well within this type of circumstance."

Mr. Schlesinger also made these points:

● He hopes that continuing shortages in Army recruiting for an all-volunteer force are just "transitory." But if "it goes on month after month with shortfalls and we see a persistent pattern over a period, then we would just have to come to a very reluctant conclusion" to ask Congress for authority to restore the draft. That would come, he said, only "after an extended period of time and after working everyone's tail off."

● If the Russians believed their "total relationship" with the United States "would be benefited by a sincere discussion" of force reductions in Europe, such discussions, which open Oct. 30, could lead to significant reductions of troops on both sides.

Mr. Schlesinger said U.S. policy was still to seek a "balanced" reduction, which has always implied a larger Soviet withdrawal to balance the smaller U.S. forces and the greater distance the United States would withdraw, across the Atlantic, as opposed to Soviet troop withdrawal back across Eastern Europe to Russia.

In response to a question, however, Mr. Schlesinger said "it is possible" that the United States might not insist on an unequal percentage cut to offset these factors. He pointed out that "the Soviets have lesser transportation capabilities than the U.S. and they still have to come a significant distance."

● On recently disclosed failures in a number of operational tests of Poseidon submarine-launched missiles, he still had more checking to do but that "right now [the situation] seems to be more serious in a numerical sense than is actually the case." He said the problem "does not substantially affect the deterrent as we know it."

He called the Poseidon failures "transitory problems," some of which affected only one of the 10 independently targetable warheads carried by each missile. He added that the Russians were still some five to eight years away from fully re-equipping their missile forces with multiple warheads to a point where the balance of power would be upset if the United States failed to solve its Poseidon problems.

Security Question

Asked why information on such a sensitive national-security matter as Poseidon flight-test failures was left in partly censored but public congressional testimony, Mr. Schlesinger said: "I don't know why."

But for the second time in a week, he used the U.S. test failures as a warning to the Russians that "the MIRVing technology is a very complicated." This could suggest that the United States, which is trying to get the Russians to agree to controls on these multiple warheads, wants to draw the Soviet Union's attention to such problems.

Mr. Schlesinger was asked why, since the Russians' recent MIRV tests were anticipated, he has said that the Soviet advance had "deteriorated sadly" chances for negotiating controls of these critical weapons. He replied that it was because continued flight-testing will eventually make it difficult for the United States to verify whether the Russians are living up to any future agreement on such weapons. Once fully tested, they can be deployed secretly without on-site inspection by the United States.

Czechs Keep Ban

VIENNA, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak authorities have decided against lifting a four-month-old ban on road traffic from Austria imposed because of an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, it was announced here today. Two new outbreaks of the disease were confirmed last weekend.

Unsafe Homes Leveled After Mexico Quake

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 30 (AP). —Demolition crews were leveling thousands of unsafe buildings in central Mexico today as other workers searched for more bodies in the ruins left by the earthquake Tuesday.

Nearly 500 bodies had been recovered, and officials predicted the death toll might reach 1,000 in the 300-square-mile area of Puebla and Vera Cruz States.

President Luis Echeverria toured part of the area by bus yesterday and ordered the demolition of some 10,000 buildings still standing, but considered unsafe, in more than 50 towns.

Alfonso Tabuara, director of the government's Housing Development Institute, said prefabricated houses would be provided within 15 days for the homeless.

A Red Cross spokesman said in Ciudad Serdan, one of the towns that suffered most, that 50 percent of the 22,000 inhabitants were homeless and had gone to relatives in other towns.

Disasters to the South

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 30 (AP).—Two earthquakes jolted major portions of Colombia today, damaging churches, homes and office buildings. Forty persons were killed in a Venezuela mudslide unrelated to the quake, officials said.

There were no immediate reports of casualties resulting from the quakes, which centered in eastern Colombia, near the border with Venezuela.

The mudslide took its heavy toll in a Caracas slum.

The hillside, covered with tin shacks, had been softened by heavy rains last night. Rescue workers estimated that 50 homes inhabited by poor migrant workers from Venezuela's interior states were swept away or buried.

Fischer to Play in Europe, May Meet Spassky Again

By Harold C. Schonberg

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Bobby Fischer, the chess champion of the world, is planning a series of exhibition and simultaneous matches in Europe early next year, and may even have a return match with Boris Spassky, Stanley Rader, Mr. Fischer's attorney, said yesterday in Los Angeles.

It was just a year ago that Mr. Fischer won the championship from Mr. Spassky in Reykjavik, Iceland. But on his return to the United States the mysterious, temperamental Fischer dropped out of sight.

Reports recently had him in Denver and it was rumored that he was going through a psychological crisis. Very few of his friends were in touch with him and there was a growing feeling in the chess community that he never would play chess again.

Mr. Rader said that the champion, contrary to rumor, was vigorous and healthy. "He still thinks no one can beat him," Mr. Rader added.

The attorney will be leaving for Europe on Sunday to arrange for two simultaneous exhibitions and a match in which Mr. Fischer will play the entire Dutch Olympic chess team. Mr. Fischer will receive $50,000 for the exhibitions and $10,000 for the Dutch match.

In addition, Mr. Rader will attempt to book a playing tour of Eastern Europe, where Mr. Fischer is extremely popular. That would include appearances in Russia. A tour of South America is also being considered.

In the past, Mr. Fischer has had strong disagreements with the Russian chess federation and its players. He has accused the Russians of "cheating," of throwing games and of arranging draws in advance. The Russians denied this and called Mr. Fischer a money-mad specimen of capitalistic culture. In turn, he said that he would never play chess in Russia.

But Mr. Fischer has become a hero in Russia. Mr. Rader said he was working on negotiations for a Fischer-Spassky match, the winner to get $1 million, the loser to get between $150,000 and $200,000. In addition, both players would share equally in ancillary rights, including television.



UPI

Bobby Fischer.

"We have reason to believe that the Russians are interested," Mr. Rader said. "Certainly Spassky will be."

The money for a Fischer-Spassky rematch and the Fischer exhibitions will be put up by various promoters, Mr. Rader said. It is no secret that the International Hilton in Las Vegas offered Mr. Fischer $1.4 million earlier this year for a Spassky match.

"Bobby has also given the go-ahead on commercial ventures," Rader said. "These will be consistent with his position as world's champion and with his moral standards. Bobby will be involved with books, records, teaching materials, chess sets and the like."

On his return from Reykjavik last year, Mr. Fischer could have signed endorsements and capitalized on his fame to an extent valued at more than $2.5 million, according to one of his lawyers. Mr. Fischer, however, signed nothing at that time.

"He is very conscious of his position as chess champion of the world," Mr. Rader said. "He wants to do only those things that are good for chess."

U.S. Test of Incentives

Will to Work Is Not Reduced In Study of Subsidies to Poor

By William Chapman

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (WP).—Giving cash to poor families does not reduce their incentive to work, a government-sponsored testing of the negative income tax idea has shown.

The four-year study, the largest of its kind, showed that generally the recipients of unrestricted cash subsidies worked as often and earned as much as others who did not receive the money.

The study indicated also that the negative income tax may have two positive advantages. The first results, still tentative, found blacks substantially raising their income. And the younger, better-educated poor were inclined to shop around and get better jobs paying higher wages.

However, the experiment produced no evidence that those who received the money were socially or psychologically better off than those who did not. For example, they emerged from the experiment with no greater self-esteem or self-confidence than a similar group of the poor who were not subsidized.

These initial results of a study conducted in New Jersey and Pennsylvania were disclosed Monday at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association by a team of University of Wisconsin researchers who conducted the experiment for the Office of Economic Opportunity. The final conclusions are to be published this winter.

They could have an influence on the debate about welfare reform, dormant in Washington since the administration's income-maintenance plan—similar to the type reported on here today—died in Congress last year.

A major objection to all such guaranteed income plans has been the assumption that if given money to live on the poor would simply accept the dole and quit working or cease looking for work.

The conclusions reported here showed there is no broadscale change in work incentives. "Overall, it doesn't change work incentives at all," said David Elish, a University of Wisconsin study director who presented the findings. The negative income tax simply improves their level of life because it provides them with more money."

Beyond that general conclusion there were different patterns for different groups. Women did show a tendency to quit their jobs and return to their homes. Elderly men were apt to change to easier jobs requiring fewer hours of work. And those with poor health were inclined to stop working and live off the government supplements.

These were offset by evidence of added work incentives among other groups, particularly the young, and relatively educated, the healthy and apparently the blacks. Persons in these groups were inclined to work more steadily, to seek and get better jobs, and to increase their earnings.

The project covered 1,357 poor families—725 of them receiving income supplements, the rest receiving none. The recipients were guaranteed incomes ranging from $2,000 to $5,000 for a family of four. They and the families not receiving the supplements were interviewed periodically to determine how work habits, earning power, and a broad range of psychological traits changed during the experiment.

The most revealing change was noted among the young, relatively well-educated males, who showed a marked inclination to abandon low-paying jobs and seek better ones.

A typical example, said Mr. Elish, is the unskilled laborer who quit and used the government supplement to live on while he found a semi-skilled factory job paying substantially more money.

"Normally, people like that can't afford to go very long without a job," Mr. Elish said in an interview. "Some of them used the money to hire an employment service, but for most of them it was just having enough to live on while they looked around" for a better job.

These findings were also reinforced by the first results of another income-maintenance experiment, this one conducted in rural counties of North Carolina and Iowa. Researchers there sought to find out if the supplements had any effect on family stability, marital happiness, and the aspirations of teen-aged children.

The supplements had no effect on any of these, according to Russell Middleton, the Wisconsin professor who supervised the rural experiments.

Misdemeanor Laid to Uncle of Soap Box Victor

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 30 (AP). —A misdemeanor charge was filed yesterday against the uncle of the boy who won the 1973 Soap Box Derby but was disqualified for using a magnetic speed device on his racer.

Robert Lange sr. was charged with encouraging a minor to violate state law. The action was taken by the Boulder County district attorney, Alex Hunter.

Mr. Hunter's brief said Mr. Lange encouraged the boy to violate a Colorado law, theft by deception, and an Ohio law, larceny by trick.

Mr. Lange said in a letter to the sponsors of the race that he advised his nephew, James Gronen, 14, to install an electromagnet in the nose of his gravity-powered racer.

Young Gronen's racer was disqualified from the Akron, Ohio, race after derby officials discovered the device, which violated racing rules.

In the six-page letter Mr. Lange stated that he advised his nephew to install the electromagnet to compete against "professionally built cars and against cars which would be in violation of the official rules."

Mr. Hunter said he is continuing to investigate the 1972 derby, which was won by Mr. Lange's son, Robert Lange jr. Mr. Lange said his son's car did not have a magnetic speed device.

Ricci Firm Robbed

PARIS, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Two armed men held up the Nina Ricci fashion house here today and took 240,000 francs, the staff's monthly salary, police said.

Iron Deficiency Laid to Fewer Iron Pots, Pans

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Technology has brought about nonstick pots and pans, but it may also have brought a significant health problem.

Dr. Paul Saltman of the University of California-San Diego, said yesterday that 15 or 20 percent of the U.S. population suffers from some degree of iron deficiency.

"This is not trivial," Dr. Saltman said. "When you become anemic, your resistance to infection goes way, way down. People who are anemic are far more prone to infectious diseases, colds, viruses, bacterial infections and such."

One problem, he said, was that iron pots and pans, no longer in use, had provided about half of each individual's iron supply.

"It's remarkable how technology has given us the stickless Teflon or the light aluminum frying pan and has taken away this normal source of dietary [iron] intake," Dr. Saltman said.

U.S. Court Holds American As Illegal Agent for Zambia

By William Elsen and Lawrence Feinberg

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (WP). — A 48-year-old American, charged Monday night by the FBI with acting as an illegal foreign agent for the government of Zambia, was ordered held in lieu of $250,000 bail here yesterday.

In setting the amount, U.S. Magistrate Jean Dwyer rejected one attempt by government attorneys to have the accused, Marshall Soghoian, held without bond for 72 hours and another to have bond fixed at $500,000.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Harold J. Sullivan said the government based its unusual request on evidence that Mr. Soghoian "has access to virtually unlimited amounts of cash."

Mr. Sullivan said that investigators discovered in Mr. Soghoian's hotel room a check he allegedly cashed this month for $270,000, and, yesterday, found in Mr. Soghoian's safe deposit box a cashier's check for $190,000.

Prosecutors said that the defendant often carried as much as $30,000 in cash. Recently, they added, he had traveled to various points in the world—sometimes chartering aircraft for cash—on behalf of Zambia.

The FBI also charged Mr. Soghoian with possession of an illegal electronic listening device, described by the FBI laboratory as a small transmitter designed to operate on household electrical current and to be concealed in a wall socket. The device can pick up and transmit conversations within a 20-foot radius, the FBI said.

Mr. Sullivan said that evidence seized Monday night in a search of Mr. Soghoian's two rooms at a hotel indicated "potential" violations of U.S. espionage statutes.

Joshua Siyolwe, chargé d'affaires for the Zambian Embassy, said yesterday that Mr. Soghoian is an employee of the Zambian government and "merely advises on market potentials in the United States."

The FBI included in papers given the court data that it said it had uncovered about Mr. Soghoian during an "intensive" investigation over the last several years. According to these papers, a U.S. electronics firm sold equipment to Mr. Soghoian. The papers also said that an official of the firm reported that Mr. Soghoian acknowledged purchasing $1 million worth of equipment a year in the United States for Zambia.

"He is not acting as an illegal agent and we are not aware of any circumstances under which he might be charged as one," Mr. Siyolwe said. "He travels a great deal between Zambia and Washington and is now visiting Washington."

A native of Binghamton, N.Y., Mr. Soghoian is not a diplomatic or consular official or attache of Zambia, the FBI said, and is not immune from prosecution. He has worked for the African country about four years, Mr. Siyolwe said.

Mr. Siyolwe denied knowledge of what type of equipment Mr. Soghoian allegedly purchased for Zambia.

"He bought things of a general and unclassified nature. I don't know about anything electronic. It was some machinery. It's just something I don't know everything about," said Mr. Siyolwe, who is the ranking embassy official while Ambassador Unis Gostel Mwila is in Zambia.

'Japantown' Buys San Francisco Land

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Aug. 30 (AP).—The Nihonmachi (Japantown) Development Corp. has purchased nine parcels of land from the city for a $6.5-million building complex to be a major feature of Japantown.

The San Francisco Redevelopment Agency concluded the land sale Tuesday for the complex, that will include offices, apartments, stores, restaurants and a hotel.

Swedish Convict Arrested in U.S.

HONOLULU, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Kaj Robert Hansson, mistakenly identified as the man holding four hostages in a Stockholm bank last week, was arrested yesterday on a charge of illegal re-entry into the United States.

Hansson, 22, was taken into custody without resistance. The suspect arrived here Aug. 20, about six weeks after he said he escaped from a prison in Sweden where he was serving time for bank robbery.

Sweden asked U.S. authorities Monday to extradite Hansson to Sweden if he was captured in the United States. Hansson is married to a Honolulu woman.



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The Compelling Force

The judicial statesmanship which District Court Judge John J. Sirica has demonstrated throughout his connection with the Watergate case was made explicit in his treatment of the subpoena requiring President Nixon to produce the White House tapes. Judge Sirica's ruling and the opinion that accompanied it showed a clear knowledge of the roots and the realities of the American system of government.

Faced with a conflict between the legitimate protection of presidential privacy and the need for evidence in criminal proceedings, between presidential privilege and the obligations of the bench, Judge Sirica wisely chose "to walk the middle ground." He issued a subpoena for the tapes, to be delivered to him in camera, to determine whether, in whole or in part, they might serve justice without impairing other national interests, including the proper exercise of presidential authority.

This is a practical solution for the practical questions raised by Mr. Nixon in refusing the tapes to the grand jury and the Senate investigating committee. It does, on the other hand, decide in favor of the courts the question raised by Mr. Nixon's lawyers concerning the President's freedom from "compulsory process from the courts." This issue Mr. Nixon could have avoided had he, as President, proposed a compromise similar to that put forward by Judge Sirica (and by the committee).

As the judge quoted in his opinion, courts have held that the Constitution contemplates the integration of the dispersed powers granted the executive, judiciary and legislature "into a workable government" enjoining "separateness but interdependence, autonomy but reciprocity." This requires that differences not be pressed to the extremes that logic or the letter of the law might seem to permit.

Thus, it might be unfortunate if any district judge could follow Judge Sirica's course, under any future circumstances. But is the only alternative to accept formally and openly the contention of Mr. Nixon's counsel that the President is completely free from judicial compulsion? That is at least equally dangerous for the future of the republic.

It is still possible to avert the kind of clash that would either leave presidential confidentiality in the hands of the lower courts, or preserve it, by legal decision or by a presidential refusal to abide by such a decision, in a kind of monarchical deep freeze, on the assumption that the President, like the king, can do no wrong. There could be a special panel appointed, that would recognize this as a special case, to study the tapes in the manner Judge Sirica has suggested, without establishing permanent precedents liable to abuse.

Judge Sirica warns, in his opinion, that the courts should remember their authority is a trust. President Nixon must remind himself of the compelling force of the same awesome aspect of his office. His supporters have accused Congress and the courts of pressing an offensive against the presidency. The Nixon defense is being carried to theoretical extremes in which victory for either side would distort the purposes and practices of American law and government.



It's More Comfortable and Sure as Hell More Profitable.

A Proposal to Achieve U.S. National Unity

By E. Ernest Goldstein

PARIS.—America faces an unprecedented crisis of confidence in its President and in his administration's ability to govern and to lead. It is also a constitutional crisis, for the framers of the Constitution never envisaged the situation now created as a result of the illegal activity, known as Watergate and the White House Horrors, carried on by the closest advisers of the President of the United States. Impeachment within the context of the domestic and world situation would because of its nature be a counter-productive procedure whose adverse consequences cannot be overestimated.

Although the polls show that a preponderant majority of voters believe that President Nixon committed or condoned criminal acts, neither the people nor the Congress wish to risk the searing ordeal of impeachment. Thus we have a constitutional crisis for we seemingly have a problem for which there is no solution.

It is highly unlikely that the present administration can govern effectively during the next three years. The domestic economy already clearly reflects the paralysis of authority. Observers of the foreign scene readily discern the erosion of U.S. credibility with both friendly and unfriendly powers.

The impotence of the administration will become even more evident and more disastrous as awareness of the real issue of Watergate evolves. The issue is not what President Nixon knew or did.

The issue of Watergate is what manner of man is Richard Nixon that he surrounded himself with Janissaries, not advisers, whose concepts of law and order and of right and wrong are redolent and reminiscent of Beria and Himmler.

Presidents of the United States have from time to time had their trust betrayed by an adviser or cabinet member. The Sherman Adamses and the Bobby Bakers are the exception. Never before today has the exception become the rule. Never before has loyalty to country and to its laws been supplanted by loyalty to a man and to his maintenance in power at any cost.

In other parliamentary democracies lack of confidence in an administration leads to replacement by swift procedures less harrowing than impeachment. The administration thereafter constituted in time of crisis is often a government of national unity whose function is to restore confidence at home and abroad by providing leadership that rises above partisan advantage.

President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew have it in their power to give America a government of national unity by a series of resignations permitting a new President and a new Vice-President to be named with the approval of both houses of Congress. Any other course of action will do the country and its allies irreparable harm.

The new President and Vice-President should be chosen from the ranks of men who have previously been elected to high offices of trust: governors, senators or representatives.

Bipartisan

The new President should be a Republican and the new Vice-President a Democrat.

The men chosen should have already demonstrated not only honesty and integrity, but also a proven faith in our political system and in an open society.

There are men available who fit these qualifications. At first glance one could imagine a presidential list with such names as: former Chief Justice Earl Warren, Minority Leader Senator Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, and Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona.

Possible Vice-Presidents include: Speaker of the House Carl Albert, Texas Congressman Jake Pickle, House Whip Thomas O'Neill, and Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills. These are but examples.

There remains the key question—how can one persuade President Nixon and Vice-President Agnew that they must give way to a government of national unity. There is no magic formula.

Open discussion of the need and evidence of overwhelming popular support for the renewal of the strength of the presidency must inevitably find a response from the present administration. In the final analysis the patriotism of President Nixon and of Vice-President Agnew must respond to the voice of the people. Thereafter, the people will rally around a government of national unity and rebuild the institutions, the relationships and the economy of the United States.

Mr. Goldstein is a former special assistant to President Johnson.

Power in Peking

At the Ninth Chinese Communist Party Congress in 1969, Lin Piao was officially designated as future successor to Mao Tse-tung. At the party's Tenth Congress, held secretly in the last few days, Lin was expelled from the party and denounced as a "bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor." No reference was made to earlier private statements by high Peking leaders that Lin died a year ago when the plane in which he was allegedly fleeing from China crashed in Mongolia.

This month's congress also unveiled a second primary villain in the Maoist version of recent Chinese history: Chen Po-ta, once Mao's secretary and ghost writer but now described as a "principal member of the Lin Piao anti-party clique, anti-Communist Kuomintang element, Trotskyist, renegade, enemy agent and revisionist."

This language, so reminiscent of Stalin's diatribes against Leon Trotsky and other defeated opponents, provides a useful reminder of how bitter and deadly the power struggle has been—and apparently continues to be—at the apex of the Peking power pyramid. For the moment Mao remains very much the symbolic leader and Premier Chou En-lai seems to be the man in actual charge of day-to-day operations. Superficially, at least, their power was confirmed at the new congress where Mao presided and Chou delivered the key political report.

But the congress was the shortest in Chinese Communist history; it took place in deepest secrecy; the impression is inescapable that what took place was pro forma, with no opportunity for genuine debate or for ventilations of China's many internal tensions. Even the alleged unanimity of the congress's decisions will inevitably be questioned in view of the secret, even stealthy, way the meeting was conducted.

This curious manner of conducting the Chinese Communist party's most important business is bound to encourage speculation in Moscow about possible weakness in the position of Mao and Chou—speculation that might result in dangerous international adventures.

Both Mao and Chou are of advanced age. What is most glaringly missing from the official account of this strange Chinese congress is unambiguous evidence that adequate arrangements have been made for the orderly transfer of power to a new generation when these two remarkable rulers of China pass from the scene. The absence of such evidence encourages questions about the continued existence of a stable, unified China ruled from one center. The real puzzle is why no effort was made to reassure the outside world on this key issue.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Soviet Dissidence and Détente

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW—For nearly two years, the Soviet Union's political police have been trying to stamp out the last remnants of active intellectual opposition to the regime. Much of their work proceeded quietly and efficiently. But in the last few weeks a remarkable coincidence of events has put the Soviets' campaign against dissidence at the center of international attention, vividly revealing one of the weak links in the new system of détente that East and West are jointly building.

Just during August, the Soviet image has suffered these embarrassments. Outbursts of apparently official anti-Semitism at the World University Games in Moscow; bitter denunciations of the Soviet system by Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn, probably the single best known Soviet citizen in the outside world; defiant public statements from Andrei D. Sakharov, principal developer of the Soviet hydrogen bomb and another nonconformist intellectual whose fame assures wide publicity for his statements; international protests against the new three-year labor camp sentence for writer Andrei Amalrik and unfavorable publicity associated with the sudden removal of Soviet citizenship from Zhores A. Medvedev, an internationally known biologist.

A political trial in Moscow this week, which the Soviets are deliberately publicizing, has also drawn international attention to the campaign against dissidence.

Internal Affair

Each of these events is tied to the security forces' attempts to wipe out the active dissidents, a campaign which the Soviets regard as an internal matter.

"The state has the right to defend itself," one of the Soviet Union's senior law officers told Andrei Sakharov a fortnight ago, a message that Soviet officials repeat in private conversations with foreigners. We have our own customs and traditions, and our own way of dealing with troublemakers, they say, and foreigners have no right to question us about them.

Yet foreigners do question them, and the Soviet authorities have recognized the connection between their domestic policies and international détente. The connection is acknowledged in Soviet replies to foreign critics.

For example, in response to numerous documented accusations that Soviet mental hospitals are used for the forcible treatment of dissidents, the government news agency Tass recently carried an interview with a Soviet professor of psychiatry. Disputing foreign criticisms, the professor said that "hired anti-Sovietists obligingly spread these lies to please the circles which are interested in poisoning the international atmosphere and in preventing further détente."

Such comments represent a recognition that détente can be hindered if foreigners object to aspects (real or imagined) of Soviet internal policy.

In recent days the Soviets have mounted a propaganda offensive to respond to their critics. The responses, like that of the professor of psychiatry, often consist primarily of attacks on the accusers.

Another common response is a blanket denial. For instance, Tass simply denied that there were any displays of anti-Semitism at the university games, though these outbursts were witnessed by numerous foreigners, and one act was photographed.

Another form of reply is to blame manifestations of domestic dissidence on foreigners. This line emerged from the political trial of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krassin this week.

The speed and strength of recent Soviet replies to foreign and domestic critics confirm that their criticism is taken seriously. The question remains how the Soviets will respond to it.

Ideology

The current leadership has shown an unprecedented willingness to react constructively to some foreign pressure. The best example of this is the decision to allow thousands of Soviet Jews to emigrate, a decision that would have been inconceivable without foreign pressure.

Yet the same leadership has decided that relaxation of tensions with the West must be accompanied by the strictest ideological orthodoxy at home (a decision that has led to the crackdown on dissidents).

There are hints of a dispute inside the leadership on ideological issues. Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party, said in a speech this month that he welcomed a freer exchange of people and ideas with the West, because this would win "more supporters for the ideas of scientific Communism."

This confident approach to a sensitive subject has not appeared in any other official Soviet statement before or after Brezhnev's speech. A few days after he spoke, Pravda published an authoritative article ignoring Brezhnev's formulation and reimposing the familiar Soviet position that any exchanges of people and ideas must respect the laws and customs of all countries—meaning specifically censorship in the Soviet Union.

Whether these clues indicate a debate or two sides of the same coin isn't known.

In any case, discussions about vague notions like the freer exchange of people and ideas can't cover the difficult, specific problems the Soviet leaders now face. The most obvious of these is what to do with two world-famous Soviet citizens, Solzhenitsyn and Sakharov, whose statements command enormous attention.

Are they to be stamped out too? Or would the outcry abroad that would certainly follow any repression of them jeopardize more important causes, like the détente policy? Is that policy already threatened by Western reaction to the suppression of nonconformists in the Soviet Union?

The Soviets may feel that they can, in the Washington phrase, tough it out. The Western countries may well decide that it is preferable to acquiesce to Soviet domestic policies and sacrifice the tiny handful of dissidents, if trying to defend them would jeopardize the new and favorable international atmosphere.

Moreover, even the most indignant Westerners can have trouble finding ways to pressure Moscow. One astute Westerner here asked, "What are they going to do, say we won't sell you our computers unless you release Andrei Amalrik?" That doesn't sound like a very plausible formula.

Nor, if the West is trying to nudge the Soviet Union out of its historic isolation, is it necessarily desirable to pressure the country's leaders to change their historic attitude toward nonconformists at the same time.

The Soviet word for dissidents translates literally as "those who think differently." Differently from what? That question hasn't been asked in Russia for years, neither under the czars nor under their successors.

One Nation Divisible

The merger of Egypt and Libya announced in Cairo Wednesday falls far short of the instant union sought by Libya's zealous young leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Plans for an assembly to draw up a constitution for the new state appear more in line with the gradual approach favored by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. If past Egyptian-Libyan negotiations over the details of merger are any guide, the work of the constituent assembly may drag on for many months, if not years, without achieving substantive results.

Although the prospect of tapping Libya's enormous oil wealth must remain tempting to Cairo, it has grown increasingly wary of Colonel Qadhafi. Sophisticated Egyptians are repelled by the colonel's Islamic fundamentalism. They want no part of the "cultural revolution" he has imposed on Libya and advocates for Egypt. Moreover, President Sadat appears to have found an alternative source of financial and other support in his close new relationship with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, no fan of Qadhafi.

Despite Egypt's waning interest and Sadat's caution, however, the Libyan leader may have gained a toehold on the Cairo base he has long coveted through his still undefined role in a new, unified political command. It is not unlikely that he will attempt to use this platform to project his messianic message to a wider Arab audience. The effect would be to exacerbate divisions throughout the Arab world and to provoke a quarrel that would doom the Egyptian-Libyan merger before it has a chance to jell.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On Saudi Arabia's Oil

The significance of the reported Saudi decision (to slow increases in oil production) is not so much in any immediate effect it might have on supplies as in the fact that it could very well herald the first-ever concerted effort by the Arab countries to use oil as a political weapon in the conflict with Israel. Amazing as it might seem this has never yet been seriously attempted, partly because, as Nasser was credited with having remarked, you cannot eat oil. Things are now rather different since the Western world is much shorter of oil than it was and most oil-producing Middle East countries have far more cash than they had.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 31, 1898

PARIS—What a diversion this elbow-, feet-on-the-table, chicken-bone-picking-with-both-hands-plus-elbows-again, finger-bowl-spitting, spearing-dishes-with-one's-fork-question is. I know a man who eats with a cud of tobacco on one side of his cheek. Since I arrived in Homburg I have seen only seven people put their feet on the table while eating. I love to see fair elbows on the table, but certainly not a man's. (from a letter to the editor).

Fifty Years Ago

August 31, 1923

CHICAGO—Mrs. Rose Simiz is in a cell in a police station here because she shot her 19-year-old son in the neck and he is hovering between life and death. She claims that she shot him "for the good of his soul" because he would not work but loafed all the time. When he came home at six o'clock in the morning, the mother said, she tried to make him clean up and go and look for work, but he laughed and prepared to go to bed. So she got a revolver and pointed it at him. It fired.

Letters

U.S. and Israel

J. W. Anderson's column of Aug. 21 in the IHT left me dumfounded.

I realize that the state of Israel has a right to exist and that American foreign policy has been a staunch supporter of Israel, even at the expense of its own national interests. But how much more must the American people be asked to suffer to support Israeli interests?

Mr. Anderson criticizes the Saudi Arabian government for attempting to use its oil reserves as a lever on American foreign policy. Why should this astound Mr. Anderson? Haven't the Israelis, as well as other governments, used various forms of influence on the American government in their favor? Perhaps no other government has been so successful in this regard as the Israeli.

Now Mr. Anderson has come up with a new idea to support Israeli interests. In order not to give in to the lobbying activities of the Saudi government and to continue to give American support to Israel, he asks the American taxpayer to cut back on his consumption of gasoline and to agree to pay a tax of five cents a gallon more for this pleasure.

Doesn't Mr. Anderson think that this is going a bit far in supporting Israeli interests? When will American opinion molders realize that the American public does not equate Israeli national interests with those of the United States and far less is it willing to sacrifice its own interests for the sake of the Israeli state.

J. WILLIAM BRIDGESTON.
Athens.

'Good News'

I was quite interested in James Reston's "Finally a Little Good News" (IHT, Aug. 25-26). In this article he expresses the view that the reshuffled Nixon cabinet and staff are bringing "new attitudes" to their work. "Most of the new key cabinet members," says Mr. Reston, "are showing a new independence, and this is an important lesson."

Is this really such a new development? Surely, if one is to believe Mr. Nixon, his previous set of aides were equally independent. Messrs. Mitchell, Magruder, et al, had so much freedom of action that they were able to undertake burglaries and to authorize the spending of vast sums of campaign funds— without once bringing information of their activities into the Oval Office.

Mr. Reston's article indirectly points out the real tragedy of the present situation: the leadership vacuum in the White House. The ship of state does not need more enterprising, more independent lieutenants; what is really wanted is a captain who can really and truly take the helm.

KENNETH NEILL.
Ballycastle, Eire.

Marijuana

The person with the "Drug Plea" (IHT, Aug. 16) does not see that the danger of "even" marijuana lies in his pathetic remark, "In fact, it (marijuana) does nothing except alter the consciousness, for a few hours, of the person who uses it."

Isn't there someone who can simply and clearly enlighten this person and the many like him, or her, as to what can happen to a country, not to mention their children, whose citizens sit around for a few hours every day in a state of stupefaction? Please give him some answers!

G. S. KENNINGTON.
Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Israeli Policy

So Messrs. Evans and Novak ("Israel Risks Eliminating All Friends," Aug. 23) are horrified by Israel's counter-terrorist policy. They should realize that the major powers in the world have done very little to stop international terrorism.

At the present moment Israel is the only country which is doing anything really effective against it.

The Arab terrorist groups are in fact part of a world-wide extreme left which is showing an increasing international unity, and thus this terrorism may well reach Washington. When it does, Mr. Evans and Mr. Novak will no doubt be asking the U.S. government to take the sort of action that Israel is now taking.

DAVID M. JACOBS.
London.

The Angry Press

Underlying many of the "objective" comments directed at President Nixon in editorials and by columnists, there seems to be one simple fact: Many people are very angry at Nixon. This anger results not only from present circumstances, but from past events, in particular, the conduct of the war in Vietnam.

I cannot evaluate whether or not this anger is justified. But I do detect in the press an erosion in their ability to observe objectively and to write dispassionately, especially when it regards Richard Nixon.

A popular pastime in print is to rehash and rediscover and re-expose the personality traits and quirks of our President. The crowning point of this kind of analysis is to repeat over and over that Mr. Nixon has created an atmosphere in the White House. It should be noted that atmospheres are also created by editorials and by columnists who indulge a long-standing antagonism to Mr. Nixon in print.

I am writing this letter because I am angry—angry at the blind spots that inevitably emerge when passions replace objective analysis—especially when this is directed to the highest level of our elected representatives.

WILLIAM GOODMAN.
Trondheim, Norway.

Currency Problem

I believe that my experience on a Yugoslav airplane will be of interest to your traveling readers.

Last week I flew from Dubrovnik to Vienna on flight JU 317 of Yugoslavia's official airline.

When the passengers received the box-lunch the stewardess was selling beer. I wanted to buy one and pay for it in dinars, the only currency which I had with me. The stewardess refused to accept dinars and insisted on receiving payment in foreign currency.

I have been in the travel trade for the last 30 years and I have been in all parts of the world flying big and small airlines but never encountered a situation when an airline refused to accept payments in currency of its own country.

PETER S. DEICHES.
Vienna.

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Heath Rejects Amin Request For Loan, Talks in Kampala

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP).—Prime Minister Edward Heath has rejected a request by Uganda's President Idi Amin for a loan and his invitation to go to Kampala for talks, the government said today.

The Foreign Office said that on Aug. 10 President Amin sent a message asking for a British loan that he could use for paying compensation to the estimated 50,000 British subjects he expelled from his Commonwealth nation last fall.

President Amin also said that the question of compensation could be discussed only in a personal meeting with Mr. Heath in Kampala.

No Summit Needed

Mr. Heath's answer, delivered in Kampala yesterday, said that he could not accept the invitation and that there was no need to discuss the compensation question at the summit level. Mr. Heath said that the problem could be discussed through diplomatic channels.

His reply also expressed concern over the hardships suffered by the expelled Ugandan Asians and urged that their funds frozen in Uganda be sent to them in their new locations.

The Ugandan Asians, mostly from families of Indian and Pakistani origin, were given a choice between British and Ugandan citizenship when Uganda became independent of Britain a decade ago.

By last year, many had become wealthy and held jobs important to the Ugandan economy. President Amin expelled them on charges that they were sabotaging the economy, and black Africans filled their jobs.

Since then, Britain has been pressing President Amin for compensation for the Asians, most of whom resettled in Britain. Many arrived here penniless.

The Foreign Office refused to quote directly from the correspondence between Mr. Heath and President Amin, preferring to paraphrase the messages' contents.

Mr. Heath's reply was delivered to President Amin by John Stewart, Britain's acting high commissioner in Kampala.

It was understood here that President Amin had answered with a new message that he still wanted the loan and again insisted that Mr. Heath should visit Uganda for talks.

"There is no question of a loan to Uganda about compensation," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "Nor has the prime minister changed his mind about going to Kampala."

Skylab-2 Crew Told to Pursue Mission a Week

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 30 (AP).—Space agency officials gave Skylab-2 astronauts a go-ahead today to continue their longest space mission.

William C. Schneider, the Skylab director, said the Skylab-2 astronauts, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma, are medically fit to continue their space voyage until at least Sept. 7, the 42d day of their mission.

Skylab-2 is scheduled as a 59-day mission, but medical data on the men are examined each week. Based on these studies, officials decided that it is safe for the mission to proceed.



United Press International.

ANTI-CHOLERA FIGHT—A spray truck shooting disinfectant along a Naples street yesterday as the city took emergency measures against an outbreak of cholera.

Takes Urgent Steps as Tourists Flee

Italy Calls Cholera Crisis Under Control

From Wire Dispatches

NAPLES, Aug. 30.—Tourists departed by the hundreds, health officials dispensed free vaccine and trucks sprayed disinfectant along streets and squares here today in the growing scare of a cholera outbreak.

Seven persons have died and 121 have been hospitalized in the Naples area, 30 of them with cholera and the others with suspected cholera or severe gastro-intestinal disorders, a Health Ministry spokesman said. But he said laboratory tests and clinical examinations ruled out suspected cholera outbreaks in Rome and as far north as Milan.

The spokesman added: "The cholera cases are identified and under control."

However, health officials issued instructions to all doctors to report any unusual stomach disorders as far north as Rome, and Tyrrhenian seaside resorts prepared emergency sanitation measures to insure that the disease does not spread.

The Ministry of Health has sent 300,000 doses of anti-cholera serum to doctors all over the country, 80,000 of them to Naples.

The tourist assocation in Naples said some areas reported cancellations of up to 70 and 80 percent of Americans, English, German and French tourists for hotels and group bookings.

"As soon as they arrive, they cancel their reservations and leave again," one tourist official said.

Countries visited by travelers from Italy may demand that they be vaccinated before entering. Vaccination is not compulsory, but those refusing to be vaccinated risk being refused entry.

Three of the dead from the outbreak were buried today in zinc coffins in special disinfectant-lined graves apart from the cemeteries.

Hundreds of Neapolitans lined up at health stations for free injections of anti-cholera vaccine.

Fruit stands in Naples sold out their stocks of lemons. There were reports of a budding black market charging up to 3,000 lire ($5).

Lemon is said to be effective against cholera. Neapolitans squeeze it on fruit, vegetables and dishes or drink its juice since the cholera virus, according to doctors, cannot live in the citric acid abundant in lemons.

North of Naples, in the province of Frosinone, medical authorities provided vaccinations for persons exposed to possible contagion, and increased the amount of chlorine in the two aqueducts providing drinking water for the 91 communes in the province.

Sixty trucks sprayed liquid disinfectant around major squares and in densely populated areas of the affected towns. In one town, residents demonstrated when the disinfectant trucks had not arrived by noon.

Sea bathing was banned in Naples and the town councils of Torre del Greco, Erconalo, Portici, Torre Annunziata and Castellammare banned the distribution and sale of seafood.

Two Cases in France

MARSEILLES, Aug. 30 (IHT).—Two persons have been hospitalized here, one suffering from cholera and another suspected of being affected by the disease.

The two were a French woman tourist returning from Tunisia, whose illness was confirmed, and a young girl just arrived from Algeria, who is under observation.



United Press International.

TEST-TUBE INVESTIGATORS—Prof. Carl Wood (left) and Dr. John Leeton of Melbourne, Australia, who conducted the test-tube fertilization and embryo plant experiment.

Doctors Claim Pregnancy Started

Test-Tube Embryo Lives 9 Days in Woman

MELBOURNE, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—A team of Australian doctors made a 36-year-old woman pregnant for nine days by planting a test-tube fertilized embryo in her womb, a university professor announced here today. The woman aborted the embryo after the nine days.

Prof. Carl Wood of Victoria's Monash University said the operation, carried out about six weeks ago, was probably the first of its kind in the world. A team of doctors in London had fertilized an egg in a test-tube but in that case no pregnancy was confirmed.

Prof. John Leeton, who led the surgical team with Prof. Wood, said, "The pregnancy wasn't very long—but at least it was a pregnancy." He said, "Rejection could have been due to one of a dozen factors." He said it was now likely that a test-tube pregnancy could produce a baby.

The woman who became pregnant by the technique is a farmer's wife who is unable to have children normally. The doctors took an egg from the woman, fertilized it with sperm from her husband, placed it in a test tube and three days later planted the embryo in her womb.

New Attempt Planned

Dr. Leeton said the technique would be tried again this fall on one of three women aged about 30. The women are now undergoing preliminary tests at the hospital.

Referring to the possible success of such operations, Dr. Wood said: "It could be a short time or many years away before it is successful.

"We just cannot predict how much time or work must go in before we can take the egg right through to birth."

Dr. Wood said the initial success of the pregnancy after the operation was measured by reading hormone secretions.

Leading Sydney specialists greeted news of the results with some skepticism.

The professor of obstetrics at the University of New South Wales, H. M. Carey, and the associate professor of the same subject at Sydney University, J. D. Llewellyn-Jones, both agreed it was necessary to know if there had been any development of the implanted egg to indicate pregnancy had occurred.

"The crucial thing is to recover the egg and see if it had grown to a slightly more advanced stage," Prof. Carey said.

U.S. Researchers Report Gain In Creating Artificial Gene

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP).—Further progress was reported yesterday toward creation of an artificial gene which can function in a living cell.

The report was given at the 166th national meeting of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Kanhiya Lal Agarwal of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Dr. Agarwal is a member of a research team headed by Dr. Har Gobind Khorana, professor of biology and chemistry at MIT, who won the Nobel Prize for chemistry in 1968 for genetic research.

The research group in 1970 created the first artificial gene, but it could not function detectably within a living cell because the scientists had not developed a way to incorporate the necessary control signals for its functioning. The work of the group has been supported by more than $2 million from the National Cancer Institute in the last 15 years.

Dr. Agarwal said that the research team now has made significant progress in incorporating "start and stop" signals in a synthesized gene, the basic unit of all heredity.

Dr. Agarwal would not speculate on possible applications that the research might have to human health or medicine. He said, "We are far, far away" from curing any diseases with knowledge gained in this research.

Genes control all inherited characteristics in living organisms. In humans, for example, they determine, among other things, such factors as the color of eyes and hair. They are bundled together in packages called chromosomes.

The researchers have synthesized a gene which is a copy of one found in the bacterium Escherichia Coli—or E. Coli, as it is called. This bacterium commonly is found in the intestines of humans and animals.

Dr. Agarwal reported that work is complete on the synthesis of the 126-unit gene except for those portions which will serve as start and stop signals for the cell in extracting the gene's information.

The scientists are not sure yet what combination of chemicals make a gene issue "orders" altering the cell's structure, thereby determining the cell's function within a living organism. They also are unsure of what chemicals are involved in stopping such biological orders once the gene's job is completed.

Once they determine this, they can attach the proper chemical signals to the end of their artificial gene and introduce it into E. Coli to study its function, Dr. Agarwal explained.

The function of the gene will be production of a substance called tyrosine transfer RNA—ribonucleic acid.

Gun Safety Lesson Ends in Son's Death

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 30 (AP).—The police said Gloria Hartford, 35, was showing her son how to handle firearms safely yesterday when she accidentally shot him to death.

They said Mrs. Hartford was discussing gun safety when she put a bullet clip into a .25-cal. pistol. It discharged, striking Edward, 16, in the head. Mrs. Hartford was charged with negligent homicide.

Peron's Assets Are Restored By Legislature

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Congress approved yesterday a law returning to former President Juan D. Peron all the financial assets he lost after he was overthrown in a 1955 military coup.

At the peak of his 1946-1955 presidencies, Mr. Peron owned a chain of newspapers, all the radio stations in Buenos Aires, a number of homes and other unknown assets.

It was not immediately clear what effect the decree, passed by the Senate Aug. 1, would have on present owners of the concerns involved.

Mr. Peron was stripped of his general's rank, his assets were frozen and he was charged with treason, rape and other crimes after he was overthrown. The charges against him were dropped last year by the government of Alejandro Lanusse, and the present government restored to him the rank of lieutenant general.

Mr. Peron's personal wealth has never been publicly assessed but government sources said it is "not inconsiderable."

Neumann Is Named U.S. Envoy to Rabat

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 30 (UPI).—President Nixon said yesterday that a career diplomat, Robert G. Neumann, will be the new ambassador to Morocco.

Mr. Neumann, 57, currently ambassador to Afghanistan, was named to succeed Stuart W. Rockwell in Rabat. Mr. Rockwell is returning to the State Department for reassignment.

Mr. Neumann was born in Vienna. He formerly taught at the University of California at Los Angeles and served as director of UCLA's Institute of International and Foreign Studies.

In Heavy Fighting Near Phnom Penh

Cambodian Troops Reopen Route 5 to West

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Cambodian government forces today reopened Route 5, Phnom Penh's overland link to the rice-rich western province of Battambang, which insurgent forces closed a week ago.

Truck convoys began rolling into the capital from Battambang soon after the road was reopened at noon. The enemy blockage was cleared after hard fighting northwest of Phnom Penh.

Phnom Penh's other main supply road, Route 4, leading to the seaport of Kompong Som, remained cut despite government efforts to break through a short distance west of Kompong Speu.

Particularly heavy fighting was reported north of the road and 40 miles due west of Phnom Penh at the Prek Thnot Dam, where insurgents made a heavy attack last night. In fighting during the night, government troops lost seven killed and 10 wounded, a spokesman said, and fighting around the dam continued today.

Fighting also continued around the encircled provincial capital at Kompong Cham, 35 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, and Takeo, 40 miles south of the capital, with no apparent major changes except that air traffic resumed today at Kompong Cham airport for the first time in several days.

Red Attacks in Delta

SAIGON, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Viet Cong have increased attacks southwest of Saigon in a drive to isolate the Mekong delta and its rice from the South Vietnamese capital, military sources said today.

The sources said the Communist goal is to cut Route 4, the main highway through the delta to Saigon.

The drive now is centering on the districts of Cai Be and Cai Lay, areas of Viet Cong control in Ding Thuong Province in the northern delta.

The South Vietnamese command said three government soldiers were killed and 20 soldiers and civilians wounded yesterday when the Viet Cong hit the Cai Lay area, 45 miles southwest of Saigon with 120 mortar and artillery rounds.

Viet Cong troops also shelled a militia post two miles from Cai Lay and followed up with a ground attack, killing four militiamen and wounding 11, the command said.

Elsewhere in South Vietnam, the command said 39 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese soldiers were killed when government troops repulsed ground attacks near Kontum, in the Central Highlands, in Binh Dinh Province on the central coast, and near Kien Binh, near the Cambodian border.

U.S. Withdrawal

BANGKOK, Aug. 30 (AP).—A squadron of U.S. Marine A-6 fighter-bombers took off from Nam Phong Air Base in northern Thailand today, beginning the withdrawal of part of the last U.S. combat forces in Southeast Asia.

By Saturday, 2,100 marines and more than 1,400 U.S. Air Force personnel are scheduled to be gone from Nam Phong. The departures this week will leave slightly less than 40,000 American troops with some 500 planes in Thailand.

S. Vietnam Rivals In New Dispute

PARIS, Aug. 30 (UPI).—South Vietnam and the Viet Cong today wrangled over Saigon's stance in the current struggle for Phnom Penh.

Rejecting Viet Cong charges that South Vietnam has sent 10,000 soldiers into Cambodia to fight with President Lon Nol's forces, Saigon Vice-Premier Nguyen Luu Vien said: "There is not a single South Vietnamese soldier in that country."

Mr. Vien spoke at the 24th meeting between the two South Vietnamese sides in their effort to settle the country's political future. The meeting between Mr. Vien and Viet Cong Minister of State Nguyen Van Thieu lasted two hours at La Celle St. Cloud, near Paris.

Iceland, Britain Trade Blame For 'Cod War' Sailor's Death

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—An Icelandic seaman died yesterday in the latest incident of the "cod war" with Britain.

The Icelandic Coast Guard said that Halldor Halfredsson, 33, the second engineer of the gunboat Aegir, was electrocuted while repairing damage caused in his vessel's collision with a British frigate, the Apollo. The Coast Guard said that his death occurred after the collision and while his vessel was being harried by a British support tug, the Statesman.

It said the engineer was repairing an engine-room hole caused by the collision with the British frigate and a wave sloshed water over him while he was holding a welding rod, which caused his electrocution.

The Coast Guard charged yesterday that the Aegir had been rammed deliberately during the day by the Apollo while within the 50-mile fishing grounds unilaterally proclaimed by Iceland last Sept. 1. Britain has its Navy protecting British fishing vessels within Iceland's disputed fishing territory.

Today's Icelandic announcement of the death said that the Aegir had moved well within the old internationally-recognized 12-mile fishing limit but the Statesman pursued and continued to harry and intimidate the Aegir.

Britain's Regret

In London today, the British government blamed "dangerous seamanship" by the Aegir for the collision with the British frigate.

A Foreign Office spokesman said Britain was "extremely sorry" to hear that the second engineer of the Aegir had died as an indirect result of the collision with the Apollo.

Here in Reykjavik, the Icelandic Foreign Ministry called British diplomat Eric Young in for a strong oral protest. But he reportedly rebutted the protest, blaming Icelandic seamanship for the incident.

Talks Set in Bonn

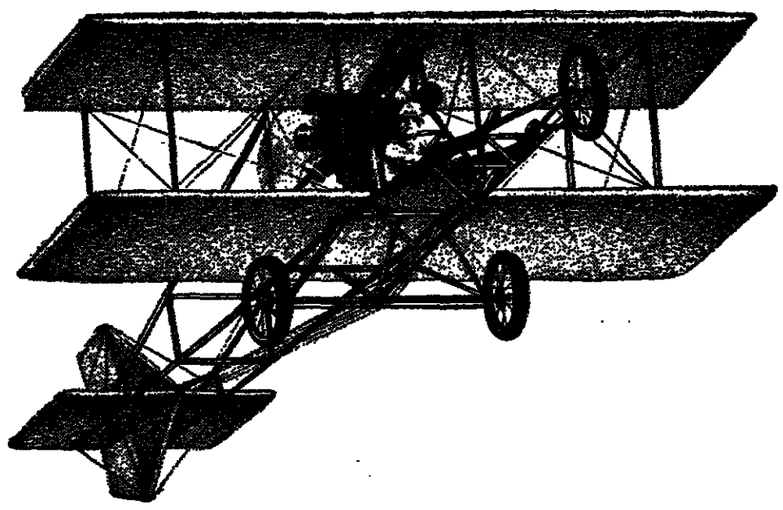
BONN, Aug. 30 (AP).—An Icelandic delegation headed by Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson will resume negotiations here next Thursday on Reykjavik's fishing territory dispute with West Germany, the Foreign Ministry announced today. The talks are expected to last up to two days, the spokesman said.

The previous round of talks was held in June.

15 Rats Per Person

LIMA, Peru, Aug. 30 (UPI).—There are 15 rats for every resident of Lima, the Health Ministry said today. With a population of 3.5 million residents, the rats would number 52.5 million. The normal relation of rats to residents would be one to one, the ministry said.

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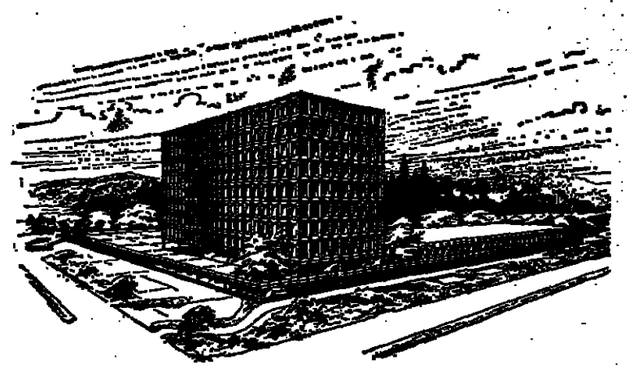
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Burma (air) ....$	210.00	105.00	55.00	Ireland (air) ....£	21.00	10.50	5.00	Saudi Arabia (air) ....$	122.00	61.00	34.00
Bulgaria (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	21.00	Israel (air) ....$	100.00	50.00	28.00	Sierra Leone (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00
Cambodia (air) ....$	152.00	76.00	40.00	Italy ....Lire	35,000.00	17,500.00	9,400.00	South America (air) ..$	172.00	86.00	44.00
Canaries (air) ....Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,040.00	Japan, Korea (air) ....$	210.00	105.00	55.00	Spain (air) ....Ptas.	3,840.00	1,920.00	1,040.00
Canada (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00	Kuwait (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00	Sweden (air) ....S.K.	808.00	154.00	84.00
Ceylon (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00	Lebanon (air) ....$	122.00	61.00	34.00	Switzerland ....S.Fr.	222.00	114.00	64.00
China (air) ....$	210.00	105.00	55.00	Liberia (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00	Thailand (air) ....$	210.00	105.00	55.00
Congo Kinshasa (air) $	172.00	86.00	44.00	Libya (air) ....$	122.00	61.00	34.00	Tunisia (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	20.00
Cyprus (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	21.00	Luxembourg ....L.Fr.	2,700.00	1,350.00	742.00	Turkey (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Czechoslovakia (air) .$	76.00	38.00	21.00	Madagascar (air) ....$	152.00	76.00	40.00	U.A.E. (air) ....$	122.00	61.00	34.00
Denmark (air) ..D.Kr.	414.00	208.00	114.00	Malta (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	21.00	U.S.S.R. (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	21.00
Ethiopia (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00	Malaya (air) ....$	210.00	105.00	55.00	U.S.A. (air) ....$	152.00	76.00	40.00
Finland (air) ....F.M.	278.00	139.00	78.00	Morocco (air) ....$	78.00	38.00	20.00	Vietnam, South (air)..$	152.00	76.00	40.00
France ....Fr.	256.00	128.00	69.00	Nepal (air) ....$	172.00	86.00	44.00	Yugoslavia (air) ....$	76.00	38.00	21.00
				Netherlands ....M.Fl.	194.00	97.00	53.00				24-8-73

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Yank Durham, 52, Is Dead; Boxing Figure

Managed Joe Frazier, Champion Bob Foster

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30 (UPI). —Yancey (Yank) Durham, 52, who managed former world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier and light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster in many ring battles, died today at Temple University Hospital, a hospital spokesman said.

Mr. Durham suffered a "stroke of major proportions" on Tuesday at his North Philadelphia home and had been listed in critical condition.

Mr. Durham's family and Mr. Frazier, whom Mr. Durham managed to his March, 1971, victory over Muhammad Ali, were at the onetime welder's bedside when he died.

Mr. Frazier said Mr. Durham, who was married and the father of four children, was "like a father to me."

Mr. Durham, once an amateur middleweight himself, also was managing Mr. Foster and Willie (The Worm) Monroe, a middleweight contender, when he sustained the stroke.

Lady Keyes

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The dowager Lady Keyes, 91, widow of Lord Keyes, the admiral of the fleet who led the World War I raid on the Belgian coastal port of Zeebrugge, died today.

Lord Keyes died in 1945. The couple's eldest son, Lt. Col. Geoffrey Keyes, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross, Britain's highest medal for gallantry, after he was killed leading a raid on German Gen. Erwin Rommel's headquarters in Libya in 1942.

Bullring Collapse In Spain Kills 1, Injures 216

VALLADOLID, Spain, Aug. 30 (UPI).—One person was killed and 216 injured yesterday when a temporary bullring collapsed in the small town of Fresno el Viejo near here, police reported.

Court magistrates and construction experts today examined the supports of the bullring. Police said five of the injured were critically hurt. Unconfirmed Spanish news reports put the toll at "several" dead.

The bullring, a portable structure erected in the village, which is in the province of Old Castille, partly collapsed while a local bullfighter, Antonio de la Cruz, was working the second bull of the evening.

More than 2,000 persons were watching the bullfight, and hundreds of them were hurled to the ground or pinned in the wreckage, police said.

In the confusion, the bull escaped and tried to make its way through the village to nearby pastures. Guardia Civil shot and killed the animal.

Walkout Ends At German Ford

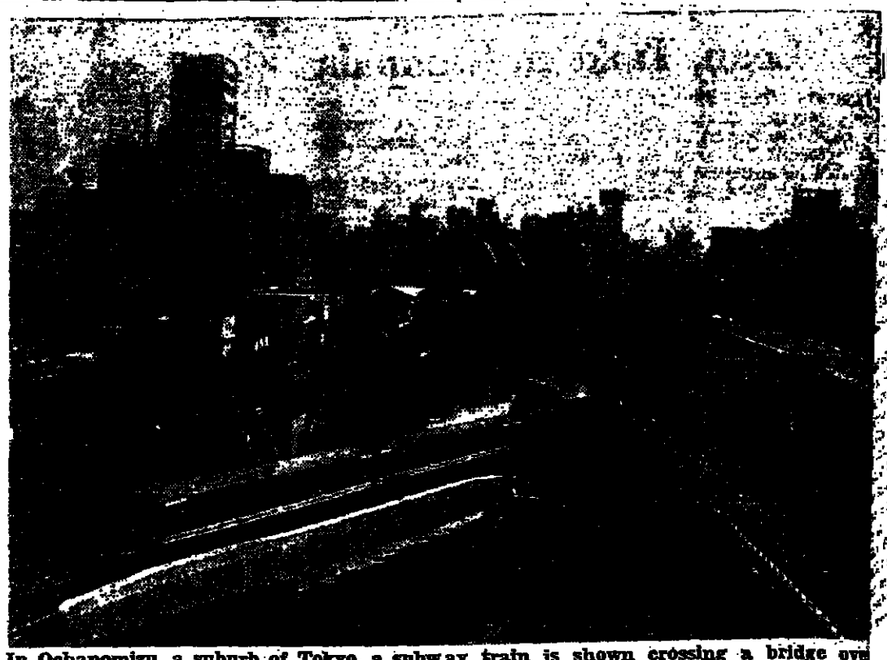
COLOGNE, Aug. 30 (AP).—The West German Ford plant, closed since Monday by a wildcat strike, resumed operations today when the morning shift of 8,000 went back to work following the scuffles between anti-walkout and pro-strike individuals. The clashes led to 11 arrests by police.

Ford agreed yesterday to pay its 30,000 workers a cost-of-living allowance of 280 deutsche marks for the rest of 1973 and to give full wages for the time lost during the strike. It also agreed to rehire most of about 300 Turkish workers fired for returning late from vacations.

As a result, Ford said, most of the 8,000 on this morning's shift wanted to resume work, but "radical" strikers wanted the walkout continued. Police arrived after a half-hour of fighting and arrested four Germans and seven Turks. The IG Metall metal workers' union denounced "extremists... from all over West Germany" for allegedly fomenting the strike here.

New Soviet Satellite

MOSCOW, Aug. 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched a communications satellite, "Molnia-1," today, Tass reported. It said the satellite is to be used for long-distance telephone and telegraph radio-communication and for television transmission. The Russians also launched Cosmos-583, another in its series of unmanned satellites.



In Ochanomizu, a suburb of Tokyo, a subway train is shown crossing a bridge over the old outer moat of the Imperial Palace. A commuter railroad station is at right. The New York Times.

Tokyo's Delightful Subways

The System, Not the Cars, Is Air-Conditioned

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO (NYT).—With temperatures above 90 degrees in a heat wave scorching this humid, smoggy capital, countless Tokyoites found relief by going underground—into the city's many air-conditioned subways.

"Let's go in the subway and cool off" was a phrase heard frequently among the sweltering window-shoppers along the sun-baked Ginza. The window shopping can be continued more comfortably underground, where leading stores maintain lighted displays of new fashions and other wares.

Cool subterranean corridors of chrome and imitation marble, free of crime, grime and graffiti, have become a favorite promenade of young lovers, according to officials of the transit authority, whose engineers have been engaged to build subways in South Korea, Venezuela and Egypt.

Sightseers who venture below the streets rank the major subway stations here among the modern wonders of Tokyo, along with the three-tiered golf driving ranges and the all-girl revues in which an earthquake is reproduced on a gigantic stage while a hundred shapely legs kick in unison.

"There's no place in Tokyo you would normally want to go for shopping, business or entertainment that you can't go to by subway," Becky Davis, an American resident from New York who uses the subway here regularly, said.

Signs in 2 Languages

"And you can't get lost if you can read," she added, referring to the signs in Japanese and English that give the names of the main stations on every route, the name of the next stop and of the previous stop, to the announcement of the next stop on a public address system in every car, to trains painted the distinguishing color of each line and to other aids.

The huge Ginza subway station, with 48 entrances along its half-mile length, and platforms for four lines that converge there, was the largest in the world until an even bigger one was completed last year at Otemachi, in the business district a short distance away.

The two are connected by a U-shaped passage, with direct openings into many stores and business buildings. Through the passage, a pedestrian can reach most points in an area comparable to midtown Manhattan without venturing out into the elements.

In the main shopping areas of the Ginza, Shibuya and Shinjuku districts, it is customary in hot or inclement weather to walk from one department store or supermarket to another in the subway corridors, many of which are shopping centers in themselves.

The glistening passages, spotless and devoid of the litter that defaces subways elsewhere, also open directly into countless bars and restaurants with basement levels.

Variety of Eating Places

Eating places with direct access underground range from snack bars and Japanese sushi (rice delicacy) stands, with counters and tables of polished, unpainted wood, to the nineteenth-century splendor of the expensive Tokyo branch of Maxim's of Paris, in the Ginza station.

Next to Maxim's is the elevator into the Sony building, a paradise for electronic buffs, and down the way is the entrance to Wako, a fine Japanese specialty shop. From green Hibiya Park to the Kabukiza, home of the classic Japanese all-male theater, is three stops on one of the main lines—all within the Ginza station.

Keeping the surroundings clean in the city's 143 subway stations involves all the system's 9,900 or so employees, as well as professional cleaning crews, an official explained.

The trains run from 5 a.m. to half an hour past midnight, but the professional cleaners do not come on until 9 a.m. and are through at 10 p.m., working in shifts. The rest of the time, ticketpunchers and other attendants put in regular periods of clean-up duty, wielding brooms and picking up waste papers.

Public cooperation is the key to the remarkable cleanliness of the Tokyo subways, according to Hiroo Hashimoto, general manager of the Teito Rapid Transit Authority, a government agency that operates five of the seven lines. The Tokyo metropolitan government runs the other two.

"Japanese people, generally speaking, want to keep things clean," Mr. Hashimoto said in an interview. "This, I would say, is something very special to Japan."

Rush-Hour Pushers

In the morning rush hour, when the crowds are so thick that husky young hired "oshiya," or "pushers," shove more passengers into already full cars, most riders heed the police requests over the public address system to use the receptacles provided for cigarette butts and to put unwanted papers into bins, Mr. Hashimoto said.

The seven subway lines and 27 government and private surface railways serving Tokyo and its sprawling environs are integrated, using each other's tracks in numerous instances.

In some subway stations you can board a surface train or go underground, but to take a train away from the giant Shibuya railroad station, it is necessary to climb to the second floor.

The system's 90 routes would make it the fourth largest subway net in the world, after London (232.5 miles), New York (231) and Paris (102.7).

But subway construction, most activity in Tokyo, never seems to stop.

Long stretches of joined iron plates lie along many of Tokyo streets, tracing the routes of new lines under construction in a program intended to give the city 342 miles of subway track by 1985. The plates, mounted on girders and pilings, allow surface traffic to continue over open excavation for the new routes. A less expensive technique than tunneling, Japanese experts say.

Engineers are confident that the underground construction will withstand any earthquake, an official said. "The problem in an earthquake," he declared, "will be in calming the passengers."

On platforms built to accommodate a train 200 yards long and at key points such as the 135-foot escalator in the Shinjuku Ochanomizu station, attendants monitor the crowds by closed-circuit television.

"The television is for safety, not necessarily for crime," said Kensuke Kamijo of the railway's public relations section. "We have suicides on the tracks averaging 20 a year, he asserted, "but there has never been an accident traceable to official negligence."

"Crime is no problem," said Hashimoto, the general manager of the five Teito lines. "We have just an occasional pickpocket or girls complaining about 'touching.'"

Fares Vary With Distance

The fare here increases with the distance traveled from 40 yen (15 cents) to 80 yen (30 cents). The rider can put coins in a machine, press a button and get his ticket—and change, if required—almost instantly. Another machine automatically changes 1,000 yen bills (about $3.80) bills to coins.

Air-conditioning of the Tokyo subways, inaugurated at the Ginza station two years ago, is gradually being extended throughout the system.

"We find it more effective, though more expensive, to air-condition the stations and tunnels instead of the individual cars," said Mr. Kamijo.

The cool air is piped in from refrigeration plants on the roofs of neighboring high buildings, where the transit authority rents space for the machinery. "If there is no place to put it on the ground,



Inside a car of the air-conditioned Tokyo subway. The New York Times.

It's the tropic sun sinking over Montego Bay...



It's Tia Maria, the coffee liqueur.

AUSTRIA

Karajan and Mahler in the Limelight

By David Stevens

SALZBURG, Austria (IHT).—It is not often that the concert program here takes the limelight away from the operatic, but it happened in this final week when Herbert von Karajan and the Berlin Philharmonic performed Mahler's Fifth Symphony in the packed Large Festspielhaus, for an audience tense with anticipation.

Unlike so many of the Salzburg concerts, this was not an overfamiliar program being given an umpteenth overfamiliar interpretation. One of the curious aspects of the intense interest in Mahler's music that has built up during the last two decades, is that the two leading Austrian conductors of this period (Karajan and Karl Böhm—both successors to Mahler's dominant role in Viennese musical life) have had almost nothing to do with it.

Both men have been superb interpreters of the orchestral song cycles, but both have kept their distance from the symphonies, leaving the field to such dedicated advocates as Bernstein, Kubelik, Horenstein, Haitink, Solti and others. So when Karajan broached Mahler's symphonic output with the Fifth last year with the Berliners (they since have recorded it together, although the result is not available commercially), it became an event to reckon with.

New Turn

Especially so since the conductor seems to be taking a fascinating new turn in his eventful career with the symphony that was the beginning of Mahler's full maturity, when he tried to turn his back on words as a principal medium of the message—as in the previous three "Wunderhorn" symphonies—and come to grips with his symphonic tradition.

In the event, the anticipation was fully justified. Besides the participation of the magnificent Berlin orchestral sound and individual brilliance, there was the tension produced by Karajan—high priest of the cult of beautiful and homogeneous sound—facing an almost schizophrenically unhomogeneous world of sound.

Almost predictably, the conductor seemed to immerse himself fully only in the relatively well-known Adagietto, where Mahler most closely approaches the Brucknerian atmosphere more familiar to Karajan. Elsewhere, this performance was at the opposite pole from the passionate involvement and self-identification of, say, a Bernstein, and if this made it less exciting than it might have been, there was a corresponding gain in the objective, almost microscopically transparent look at Mahler's complexities. It will be fascinating to see where this road leads. For the present, the Salzburg audience responded with its usual frenetic approval, dispersing only when the maestro came out to acknowledge the huzzahs with a topcoat on.

Versatility

The Vienna Philharmonic carried its usual heavy festival load, and in three concerts last week—all involving some Beethoven—it displayed its versatility in giving three different conductors what they asked for. Under Claudio Abbado, it gave a beautifully shaped, spring-loaded performance of the Eighth Symphony; a pair of very relaxed, almost overly *gemütlich* readings of the Fourth and Third Symphonies under Böhm, performances that nevertheless showed the remarkable rapport between the orchestra and this conductor, and with Alexis Weissenberg and Lorin Maazel, a Piano Concerto No. 5 that never quite jelled.

As for the non-Beethoven parts of these programs, Maurizio Pollini and Abbado collaborated in a fluid and exciting performance of Chopin's Piano Concerto in F minor, while Maazel wound up his concert with an explosively romantic account of Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique."

Meanwhile, the format of the Mozart Matinees was richly filled by the concert under Theodor Guschlbauer, who led the Mozarteum Orchestra in two of the most beguiling early symphonies (K. 45b and 201) and was joined by Peter Damm for a horn concerto (K. 417) and by Edith Mathis, who was in splendid form in two concert arias. With concerts like these, one of Salzburg's most congenial traditions is being handsomely maintained.

ITALY

Old Music and New Talent

By William Weaver

SIENA, Italy (IHT).—The 30th edition of Siena's week-long music festival, the Settimana Senese, opened appropriately with speeches—this festival was founded and is still directed by scholars. For instance, Italy's distinguished composer Luigi Dallapiccola spoke about his friend and master, Arnold Schoenberg, several of whose works are featured in the Siena program. Siena, however, practices as well as preaches. The opening concert last week presented four works by Niccolo Paganini, of which only one—the First Violin Concerto (superbly played by Salvatore Accardo)—is well known. The others went being heard for the first time in at least a century, and their performance was more than justification.

Paganini, as the scholars insist, did not just write virtuoso pieces meant to show off his own performing genius; he had an original, quirkish composer's mind. This mind was evident, for example, in the work entitled "Le Convent Saint Bernard," a kind of operatic scena for full orchestra, male chorus and violin, with the solo instrument acting, as it were, the role of protagonist. A strange, brief, haunting composition. Again, Accardo was the positive soloist.

In another work for violin and orchestra, a set of variations on the aria "Non Più Mesta" from Rossini's "Cenerentola," Accardo played the fireworks with consistent dash, but seemed less at home with the more lyrical pages. His colleague, the violist Dino Asciolla, gave a subdued, but not laconic, reading of Paganini's Sonata for Viola and Orchestra in D major.

One non-Paganini work was included: the overture and opening chorus of Cherubini's opera "Elisa," which is subtitled "Or Mont Saint Bernard." The juxtaposition with Paganini's similar scene was stimulating, with the early romantic elements in the Cherubini emerging along with some lovely choral scene-painting, worthy of Gluck.

The concert was of special interest because it also presented some young conductors who have been studying in Franco Ferrara's master class at the Accademia Chigiana. Two young Americans did themselves proud. Accompanying the tricky viola sonata, Charles Darden displayed a secure rhythmic sense and firm control. Cal Stewart Kellogg was equally impressive, conducting the violin concerto and the Paganini Alpine scena. A young Italian, Riccardo Chailly, showed confidence, even panache, in the Cherubini (he is already scheduled to make his opera-conducting debut within the next weeks: it will be interesting to observe his progress).

It was intelligent and typical of the Siena festival to combine the pleasurable rediscovery of old music with the rewarding revelation of fresh talent.

Belgium: Puzzle at a Ruined Abbey

By Jan Sjöby

KOKSIJDE, Belgium (IHT).—"What kinds of animals are these?" asked Prosper Schittekat, head of the archaeological excavations at the Abbey of the Dunes on the Belgian coast. "We found them in the rubble in 1969 and we have been racking our brains ever since."

"Then again," he added, "we are archaeologists, not zoologists."

The animals in question are Romanesque graffiti on slate plaques, presumably from the 12th or 13th centuries. They were dug from the sands that covered, and still partially cover, the abbey.

The Abbey of the Dunes dates from AD 1107 when a French hermit named Ligier (Ligerius in Latin) settled on the then-deserted dunes of the southern Lowlands. Other pious men had similar ideas and by 1127 the group had formed a monastery, affiliated with the Benedictines of Savigny in Normandy. In 1138, the monks shifted their loyalty to the Cistercians of Clairvaux.

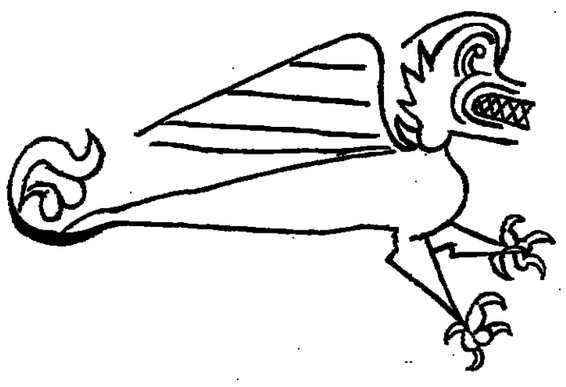
Consecration

When the Cistercian abbey was consecrated (by St. Bernard of Clairvaux), there were 15 monks and 13 lay brethren. By mid-13th century, the number had risen to 120 monks and 248 lay brothers. The abbey controlled some 250,000 acres of farm and grazing land, peat bogs, dykes, locks and polders, and a fleet of ships for the England trade. The abbots held considerable political power as well, in border-country limbo between Flemings and Francophones.

The local saint—though not recognized by the Holy See—was Hesbald, abbot in the second half of the 12th century. When he died, his body was placed in a lead coffin, indicating to present-day scholars that he must have been considered a really holy man. Coffin and corpse were shifted around from time to time but when the lid was lifted in 1623, the remains were, reportedly, unharmed by time. (The Cistercians wanted him sainted. In 1894, the Vatican beatified him.)

In 1627, the monks were forced to evacuate to Bruges. Pirate rebels (*les Gueux de la Mer*), and Calvinist iconoclasts had repeatedly pillaged and wrecked the premises. The sea and the west wind covered the ruins with tons of sand. The Abbey of the Dunes was more or less forgotten until the present century, when a casual digger found some terra-cotta objects and some bricks at a depth of 7 feet.

Excavations started in 1949 and remarkable relics were discovered. The original site of Ligier's hermitage, it turned out, was the cemetery of an abandoned (5th to 9th century) village and some 1,300 tombs were discovered. Gradually, the remains of the Romanesque-Gothic-Renaissance abbey were bared, stone by stone. Instrumental in the process have been thousands of students from all over the world, aged 17 to 25, who even pay 2,000 Belgian francs for a 13-day stay at the archaeological camp.



Dr. Prosper Schittekat's sketch of Romanesque graffiti.

In exchange they are fed three meals a day and lodged in spartan quarters (42 girls and 30 boys at opposite ends of the dig). Sponsoring the youth camps at the Dunes is the Belgian branch of Lions International.

"Theoretically, it is fun," said Jill Thornton, 18, of Warwickshire, England. "Practically, it is hard work. And we really live the lives of monks and nuns—the lights go out at 10:30 p.m. Fortunately, I am a farm girl, used to spades and shovels and wheelbarrows."

Miss Thornton, like most of her friends at the Dunes Archaeological Center, said that she had no intention of becoming an archaeologist "but one learns a lot from the theory classes and the actual digging."

Camp Sessions

The camp sessions—running from July through September—include practical field work, excavation and restoration, and intensive training in archaeological techniques.

After 24 years of digging, brushing and sand sifting, the Koksijde dunes have produced an impressing array of objects—pictorial, sculptural and natural, along with amulets, tools and cutlery, lost or left behind. Some, like the cut stones, have been left in situ. Others are being used to restore the buildings. Still others—including an impressive collection of seashells—are on display at the museum near the gate.

The Abbey of the Dunes has attracted a lot of scholars. But so far no visiting zoologist or art historian has been able to provide Dr. Schittekat with the generic and specific names of the animals on those Romanesque slates.





Madeleine Renaud, left, and Johnny Hallyday, who will be playing in adaptations of American dramas in the coming season in Paris.

The Coming Theatrical Attractions

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS

PARIS, Aug. 30 (IHT).—For the 1973-74 theater season the Comédie-Française promises a long-delayed restoration of Giraudoux's bewitching fable "Ondine" (to be directed by Raymond Rouleau) and Shakespeare's "Pericles." The authorship of "Pericles" has been disputed for centuries; it is now agreed that Shakespeare contributed only certain scenes, apparently rewriting a script by someone else. With an incest theme and an episode in a bawdy house, puritanic pedants have long decried its inclusion among the master's works. But the lovely language of several passages is, as Tennyson argued, sufficient evidence of his incomparable collaboration. Jean-Louis Curtis has prepared a fresh translation and the English director, Terry Hands, who staged "Richard III" at the Salle Richelieu in 1972, will be in charge of the production.

* * *

Other entries in the Comédie-Française's repertory this year will be a double bill of Musset's "On ne Saurait Penser à Tout" and "Les Caprices de Marianne," directed by Jean-Laurent Cochet; a double bill of Molière's "Les Fourberies de Scapin" and Marivaux's "L'Ile des Esclaves"; Regnard's "Le Légataire Universel," which Jean-Louis Roussillon will direct; and a revival of Montherlant's "Port-Royal" with Jean Meyer as director. As 1973 is the tricentenary of Molière's death, four of his major plays—"Tartuffe," "L'Ecole des Femmes," "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and "Don Juan"—will continue to hold the boards. Racine's "Athalie," Labiche's "La Station Champbaudet" and a short Feydeau farce, "Mais Ne Te Promène Donc Pas Toute Nue!" and a full-length one, "Un Fil à la Patte," will also be retained on the program.

* * *

The Odéon, the Comédie-Française's second house, will offer—in its large theater—Sternberg's "C'Est la Guerre, Monsieur Gruber" and Pirandello's "Henry IV". Guest performances there will include: the Théâtre du Lambrequin in Jean-Claude Grumberg's "Dreyfus," the Jeune Théâtre National in René Clair's new play, "La Catin aux Lèvres Douces," the Théâtre du Cothurne in Théophile Gautier's "Capitaine Fracasse" and the TNP Villeurbanne in "Par Dessus Bord" and "Toller."

The Petit Odéon, the theater's studio auditorium, will open its season of experimental plays with Calaferte's "Chez les Titch."

* * *

The Théâtre de la Ville is to present Jean-Michel Ribes's new play, "Odyssée Pour une Tasse de Thé" and Brecht's "The Good Woman of Setzuan," Lorca's "Yerma," and Marivaux's "Les Fausses Confidences." There will also be a guest performance by the Pantomime Theater of Wroclaw, Poland.

The Théâtre National de l'Est Parisien announces five productions for 1973-74: Pierre Corneille's "La Place Royale"; "Et Moi Aussi, Je Parle de la Rose" by the Mexican dramatist Emilio Carballido; Shakespeare's "Tempest"; Audiberti's "Le Cavalier Seul," and "Les Propriétaires des Clés" by the Czech dramatist Milan Kundera.

* * *

Le Festival d'Automne begins its theatrical representations on Sept. 20 with the arrival of Richard Foreman's Ontological-Hysteric Theater from New York, playing in what is billed here as "Une Semaine Sous l'Influence de (ou) Thérapie Classique" at the Théâtre Récamier. On Oct. 4 the Argentinian group TSE follows with "Luxe" at the Théâtre Le Palace on Oct. 24 the TNP Villeurbanne will be at the Théâtre de la Musique in Marivaux's "La Dispute"; on Oct. 29 la Compagnie Le Matin Rouge will play "Smoking ou Les Mauvais Sentiments" at the Récamier; and, on Oct. 31, Jorge Lavelli's production of Copi's "Les Quatre Jumelles" at the Théâtre Le Palace.

* * *

Pierre Barillet and Jean-Pierre Gredy have a new comedy, "Une Rose au Petit Déjeuner," which prescribes a remedy for today's restless youngsters. The leading roles will be acted by two Conservatoire graduates, Francis Perrin and Axelle Abadie, at the Bouffes-Parisiens beginning Sept. 14.

Charles Aznavour, the popular singer-composer, has written the lyrics to Georges Garvarentz's score for a musical comedy, "Douchka," which is set in the Moscow and Paris of 1900. It is to open at the Mogador Sept. 28. Jacques Charon is the director.

Another pop idol, Johnny Hallyday, will make his theater debut in "Un Vol Au-Dessus du Nid du Coucou," an adaptation of "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest," about a patient in a mental ward. It starred Kirk Douglas on Broadway. It is the adaptation of Dale Wasserman, author of "Man of La Mancha," of the novel by Ken Kesey. The French version opens at the Théâtre Antoine on Nov. 15.

* * *

The Théâtre Fontaine will reopen on Sept. 12 with a comedy about Sicilian life, "L'Honneur des Cipolino" by Jean-Jacques Bricaire and Maurice Lasaygues, recipient of the Grand Prix d'Art Dramatique of the Casino d'Enghien. The cast includes Harry-Max, Ginette Leclerc and Mireille Delcroix. Michel Roux is the director.

Neil Simon's latest comedy, "Sunshine Boys," alleged to be the story of the veteran vaudeville team, Smith and Dale, is being adapted under the title of "Charlieboys" for French presentation later in the season. Madeleine Renaud is scheduled to act in an adaptation of an American play at the Récamier. She will play the role Ruth Gordon created in the film, "Harold and Maud."

* * *

There are to be some starlit, full-scale revivals: Jacqueline Maillan in Sardou's "Madame Sans-Gêne" (at the Théâtre de Paris), Louis de Funès in Anouilh's "Valse des Toréadors" (at the Comédie des Champs-Elysées) and Jean-Claude Brialy in Feydeau's "L'Hôtel du Libre-Echange" (at the Théâtre Marigny).

The revival policy seems ever to operate in a closed circle. One looks forward to seeing Jacqueline Maillan as the laundress become duchess in the Sardou vehicle, written for Réjane and since played by an assortment of actresses from Ellen Terry to Gloria Swanson. But the Anouilh piece has been constantly before us since its creation and there has even been a motion picture version. Is it ripe for revival?

Feydeau was a farce writer par excellence, but almost all of his plays have been revived again and again to the exclusion of many of his talented contemporaries. Producers should be a bit more adventuresome. In the field of French farce alone there are rich pickings, for instance, "La Présidente" by Pierre Veber and "Le Monsieur de Cinq Heures" by Veber and Maurice Hennequin, a hit on Broadway as "A Kiss in a Taxi" with Claudette Colbert.

SHARPS AND FLATS

EDINBURGH—The city's pop festival continues at the Empire Theatre with George Melley, Sandy Brown and Charlie McNair's jazz band tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1); Steeleye Span and Planxty Sept. 3. The Incredible String Band with Brinsley Schwartz Sept. 4 and an evening of West Indian music on Sept. 6. All concerts start at 11 p.m.

* * *

LONDON—The Thad Jones-Mel Lewis orchestra and the Tony Crombie trio are at Ronnie Scott's every night.

* * *

MANCHESTER—Pianist Alice Darr is at the New Orleans Club for two weeks starting tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1).

* * *

TURKU, Finland—The Delta Rhythm Boys are at the Hotel Ruissala for one week starting tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1).

* * *

ZURICH—The musical "Carmen Jones," with an all-American cast, is playing at the Corso Theater every night at 8 p.m.

* * *

TRIER—West German saxophonist Rosa King and her band are at the Wilhelmshöhe for two weeks starting tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1).

* * *

PARIS—The Latin-American group Los Machucambos is at the Olympia Music Hall every night at 9 p.m. from tomorrow (Saturday, Sept. 1) through Sept. 9. Kenny Clarke and his trio are at the Club St. Germain and bluesman Memphis Slim is back at the Trois Mailletz.

* * *

This week's top singles records are: "Let's Get It On" by Marvin Gaye in the United States, and in England, for the third straight week, "Yesterday Once More" by the Carpenters.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE.

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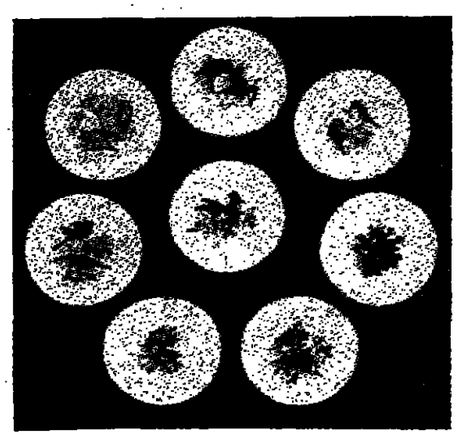
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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Monday.

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.83	4.93
Admiralty Funds:		
Grwth	4.23	4.60
Incom	3.62	3.97
Insur	7.84	8.59
Advisers	4.13	4.51
Aetna F	8.34	9.11
Aetna Shr	13.58	14.84
Afuture F	9.99	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.43	.49
Allstate	12.76	13.72
Alpha	12.94	14.14
Amcap	4.70	5.14
Am Diver	9.21	10.07
Am Equity	4.47	4.90
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.52	8.22
Incme	8.25	9.02
Invest	7.75	8.47
Speci	7.56	8.26
Stock	7.41	8.13
Am Grth	5.77	6.31
Am Insin	4.92	5.38
Am Invs	4.83	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.06	8.81
AmN Gth	2.28	2.49
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.63	5.07
Grwth	7.79	8.54
Incme	6.98	7.65
Fd Inv	7.53	8.25
Vent	8.50	9.32
Wash N	11.78	12.91
Astron	3.66	4.00
Audax Fd	7.92	8.66
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.58	4.93
Fnd B	6.92	7.52
Stock	5.69	6.22
Scien	4.07	4.42
B.L.C Grth	11.19	12.23
Babson	11.16	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.15	7.81
Bayrk Gr	5.76	6.30
Beacn Hil	8.88	N.L.
Beacn In	10.97	N.L.
Berg Ken	11.13	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.02	4.39
Bondstk	4.67	5.10
Bost Fdn	9.30	10.38
Brwn Fd	3.26	3.56
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.74	13.95
Candn	21.65	23.71
Divid	3.61	3.96
NatW S	9.85	10.79
NY Vft	11.00	12.04
Burnh Fd	9.74	N.L.
CG Fund	10.13	10.95
Cap Trin	11.05	12.08
Century Sh	13.40	14.64
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.23	11.2
Bond	8.93	9.76
Com St	1.27	1.39
Grwth	5.17	5.65
Incom	6.69	7.31
Speci	1.77	1.93
Vent	8.45	9.23
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.52	9.31
Frt Cap	5.28	5.77
Shrhld	7.11	7.77
Speci	5.86	6.40
Chemical	10.66	11.67
Colono:		
Cnvrt	9.27	10.13
Equty	3.26	3.56
Fund	9.79	10.70
Grwth	6.09	6.66
Incom	9.56	10.45
Vent	3.22	3.52
Colu Gth	11.64	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.09	1.18
Cwlth C	1.37	1.48
Comp Gr	6.60	7.21
Comp Co	4.72	5.17
Comp Bd	8.18	8.89
Comp Fd	7.32	7.96
Concord	9.14	N.L.
Cons Inv	11.00	11.50
Constel G	5.33	5.83
Cont Mut	7.77	N.L.
Cont Gth	7.24	7.46
Ctry Cap	12.75	13.79
Crn WDiv	5.45	5.96
Crn WDal	6.13	6.70
Dallas Fd	3.24	
Davge Fd	8.68	N.L.
deVegh	59.64	N.L.
De'aware Group:		
Decat	9.36	10.23
Dslaw	9.12	9.97
Delta	4.64	5.07
Dir Cap	4.74	5.41
Dodg Cox	15.23	N.L.
Drexel	9.34	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.45	11.45
Equit	3.77	4.03
Levge	14.51	15.90
Spl Inc	7.20	7.89

Closing Prices on Aug. 30, 1973

	Bid	Ask
Third C	10.09	11.06
E&E Fd	3.22	N.L.
Eagle Gr	6.94	7.61
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.46	10.34
Grwth	14.71	15.42
Incom	5.89	6.44
Speci	7.17	7.84
Stock	12.58	13.75
Ebrahdt	10.28	11.23
EDIE Spl	22.43	N.L.
EFC Management:		
Eq Gth	7.72	8.44
Eq Pro	3.62	3.95
Fd Am	7.46	8.15
Egret Gr	12.26	13.33
Elfun Tr	12.75	
Emer Sec	3.70	4.04
Energy	11.43	N.L.
Fairfld	8.63	8.78
Farm Bu	9.46	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.19	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.71	9.52
Capit	11.53	12.60
Contfd	9.30	
Conv	7.03	7.34
Daisy	6.24	
Essex	10.46	
Evrst	10.89	11.90
Fidel	13.42	16.85
Puritn	9.03	9.87
Salem	4.14	4.52
Trend	24.23	26.23
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.22	N.L.
Indust	4.33	N.L.
Incom	5.48	N.L.
Vent	4.13	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.13	12.16
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.33	5.84
Grwth	7.12	7.80
Stock	7.48	8.20
Fst Mutl	8.46	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Climb F	9.01	N.L.
109 Fd	10.76	N.L.
101 Fd	7.191	N.L.
Twen F	6.10	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.60	5.03
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.33	5.83
Incom	11.69	12.78
Mutal	8.87	9.69
Speci	10.99	12.01
Foursq	8.62	9.42
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.68	8.42
Grwth	7.43	8.14
Utils	4.96	5.44
Incom	1.86	2.04
US Gov	9.71	10.64
Capit	4.63	5.07
Equit	4.36	4.71
FrkIn Life	11.69	12.78
FdF Dep	9.19	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.83	9.62
Impac	7.73	8.45
Ind Trd	10.91	11.92
Pilot	7.41	8.10
Gateway	6.99	7.66
GE S & S	36.90	
Gen Sec	6.40	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.60	6.13
Balan	7.62	8.33
Com St	10.83	11.84
GrthFd A	4.03	4.59
Grth Ind	20.27	N.L.
Guard M	22.71	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.02	4.37
Grwth	6.87	7.51
Incom	6.06	6.62
H&Q Fd	10.59	N.L.
H&Q Lev	8.38	N.L.
Heath Gbr	8.07	8.82
Hedge	6.54	
Heritge	1.66	1.82
Hor Mun	18.39	19.88
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.01	4.38
Incom	3.96	4.33
Trug sh	12.63	13.77
Trus un	3.43	
Imp Cap	9.51	10.39
Imp Gth	7.16	7.83
IncF Am	12.57	13.74
IncF Bos	6.01	6.59
Industry	2.88	3.16
INTGN	8.49	9.18
Int Invst	34.48	37.79
Inver Gth	8.60	N.L.
ICA	12.87	14.07
Inv Guid	7.01	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.05	
Inves Bos	10.93	11.95
Inv Counsel:		
Capro	7.23	7.92
Capit G	2.65	2.90
Capit S	5.50	6.03
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.81	
IDS ndl	6.07	6.60
Mutl	9.58	10.47
Prog	4.26	4.73
Stock	19.60	21.31
Select	9.27	9.97
Var Py	8.74	9.53
Inv Resh	5.00	5.45
Istel	21.30	21.96
Ivy	6.85	N.L.

	Bid	Ask
JP GrthR	8.95	9.73
Janus F	17.16	N.L.
J Hanck	7.84	8.55
J Hanc SI	8.16	8.89
Johnstn	24.85	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.65	5.10
Cus B1	16.75	19.61
Cus B2	19.30	21.15
Cus B4	8.16	8.94
Cus K1	6.4	7.61
Cus K2	5.98	6.56
Cus S1	22.47	24.62
Cus S2	11.27	12.46
Cus S3	7.89	8.65
Cus S4	4.27	4.68
Polar	3.68	4.02
Knicks	6.08	6.67
Knick Gt	7.44	8.15
Land Gth	6.36	7.14
Lehmn Fd	5.22	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.81	16.45
Lex Gr	6.42	7.02
Lex Rh	13.53	14.75
Liberty Fd	5.22	5.70
Life Ins	8.33	9.11
Linc Nti	7.07	7.75
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	13.04	N.L.
Mut	14.37	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilid	6.50	7.03
A Bus	2.88	3.12
Bnd Db	9.68	10.58
Luth Bro	10.48	11.45
Luth Inc	9.28	10.14
Manhtn	3.95	4.32
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.57	8.30
Indep	8.07	8.84
Mass	11.33	12.42
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.14	12.17
MIG	3.80	14.21
MID	13.16	14.38
MFD	13.24	14.47
MCD	14.46	15.80
Mates	9.19	N.L.
Mathers	11.39	N.L.
Mid AM	5.32	5.81
MONY F	10.50	11.48
MSB Fd	13.75	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.81	10.75
MIF Gth	4.39	4.75
M OmaG	4.75	5.16
M Omahi	8.70	9.46
Mut Shrs	14.94	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.84	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.54	9.53
Natl Ind	9.77	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.68	9.49
Bond	4.73	5.17
Divid	3.47	3.79
Grwth	6.47	7.22
Pf Stk	5.91	6.49
Incom	4.66	5.09
Stock	6.47	7.07
FE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.78	17.15
Grwth	10.76	11.70
Slde	16.62	18.07
Neuw Cri	5.09	N.L.
Neuw Fd	8.95	N.L.
New Per	13.46	14.93
New Wld	12.15	13.28
Newton	13.83	5.11
Nich Shg	16.57	N.L.
Norast	15.61	N.L.
Oceangr	6.41	N.L.
Omega	7.60	7.72
One WmS	16.32	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.90	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.23	7.90
AIM	10.26	11.21
Time	7.27	7.95
OTC Sec	9.82	10.67
Param M	7.48	8.17
Paul Rvr	7.10	7.76
Pegas Fd	5.84	5.53
Penn Sq	6.72	N.L.
Pg Mut	2.40	N.L.
Phila	6.38	6.99
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	7.87	8.60
Mag C	3.53	3.87
Incom	5.54	9.53
Pine St	9.98	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.94	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.07	7.73
Fund	11.40	12.46
II	9.32	10.19
Plan Inv	8.72	9.53
Pilgrth	12.45	13.61
Price Funds:		
Grwth	13.48	N.L.
N Era	11.37	N.L.
N Horiz	9.92	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.11	N.L.
Provid	3.93	4.30
Prov Gth	8.33	9.10
Pru SIP	10.29	11.24
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.57	1.55
Equit	8.91	9.74
Georg	15.14	16.55
Grwth	11.12	12.15
ainem	7.91	8.64
Invest	9.73	10.63

	Bid	Ask
Vista	10.56	11.54
Voyag	10.48	11.45
Revere	6.81	7.44
Rimfret	12.62	
Safec Eqt	8.18	8.94
Sagitars	2.28	N.L.
Schastr	8.43	9.21
Schust Sp	8.60	9.40
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.87	N.L.
Speci	29.13	N.L.
Balan	15.92	N.L.
Com St	10.58	N.L.
Seab Lev	4.32	4.72
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.41	3.74
Invest	6.46	7.08
Ultra	6.96	7.63
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.07	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.15	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.79	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.50	10.65
Sentry F	13.56	4.74
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.31	3.64
Entrp	5.54	6.05
Flet Fd	3.83	4.19
Harbr	7.17	7.84
Legal	6.09	6.66
Pace	7.44	8.13
Shearson Funds:		
Appre	18.37	20.01
Incom	16.81	18.37
Invest	9.33	6.90
Sherm D	12.2	N.L.
Side Fd	6.91	7.57
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.28	8.07
Invest	0.07	1.01
Trust	7.59	8.30
Vent	8.70	9.51
SB Equity	10.02	N.L.
SB IntGr	10.52	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.27	12.85
Sw Invs	7.93	8.57
Swin Gt	6.00	6.49
Sover Inv	11.24	12.31
Spectra F	4.97	5.45
S&P IntD	4.59	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.75	5.19
Div Fd	5.05	5.52
Prog F	5.00	5.46
StFrm Gt	4.66	N.L.
S Frm In	8.96	N.L.
State St	45.91	46.30
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.99	N.L.
Asso F	7.15	N.L.
Invest	1.35	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	20.59	N.L.
Cap O	10.28	N.L.
Stock	14.72	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.06	6.64
Incom	8.06	8.83
Sumit	8.73	9.57
Tech	6.25	6.85
Sync Gth	6.55	7.16
TMR Aggr	8.71	9.52
Temp Gl	8.39	9.19
Towr Cap	5.82	
Trav Eq	10.32	11.35
Trav Inc	11.36	N.L.
TwnC Gr	2.63	2.88
TwnC Inc	3.83	4.20
USAA Gt	10.91	N.L.
US GovSe	10.00	10.15
Unif Mut	8.68	9.40
Unifund	8.63	9.43
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.53	14.79
Nat Inv	8.53	9.32
U Cap	8.78	9.63
Wash	12.43	13.62
Unified Funds:		
Accm	7.09	7.77
Bond	7.67	8.41
Con Gr	9.77	10.71
Con Inc	9.69	10.62
Incom	13.21	14.43
Scien	6.82	7.47
Vang	6.82	7.47
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.36	5.87
Incom	4.24	4.65
Lev Grt	6.65	7.11
Spcl Sit	8.13	8.43
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	7.02	7.67
Comm	7.68	8.39
Speci	7.26	7.93
Vandrbt	4.42	4.83
Vangd	1.42	1.55
Vantg TN	6.09	
Var in P	3.75	4.08
Viking	5.42	N.L.
Wall St G	7.57	8.27
Wash M	10.75	11.75
Weins Eq	10.83	N.L.
Wellington Group:		
Explr	22.47	24.56
Invst	9.31	10.72
Morg	11.44	12.50
Techv	7.38	
Trust	11.82	12.96
Wellsl	11.68	12.77
Wellsln	unavail	
Windr	7.32	8.00
West Ind	3.29	3.61
Westf Grt	8.47	9.21
Wisc Fd	5.52	6.04
Ziegler	9.52	10.40

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices on Aug. 30, 1973

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
15475 Abitibi	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
700 Acklands	$ 13½	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
A Acres Ltd	$ 13½	13½	13½	
500 Agnico E	510	485	485	— 5
400 Agra Ind	$ 10¼	10	10	— ¼
854 Alta Gas T	$ 12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
180 Algo Cent	$ 15	15	15	
880 Alliance B	$ 8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
200 Aluminex	665	665	665	
4804 Bank N S	$ 34¾	34½	34⅝	— ⅜
465 Baton B	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	
4257 Bell Canad	$ 41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
1795 Betim	$ 15	14⅞	15	
1400 Block Bros	280	270	275	
300 Bovis Cor	215	215	215	
800 BP Can	$ 15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
1100 Bralor Res	215	215	215	
700 Bramalea	475	475	475	
1800 Brameda	66	66	66	
1100 Brenda M	715	705	705	
100 BC Forest	$ 18¾	18¾	18½	— ⅛
794 BC Phone	$ 51	50	50¼	— ¾
6175 Brunswk	500	495	495	— 5
725 Budd Auto	$ 13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
550 Burns Fds	$ 15½	15½	15½	— ¼
1700 Cad Dev	$ 12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
775 Cal Pow	$ 22¾	22¾	23¼	+ 1½
100 Camflo	770	770	770	— 5
3950 Campeau	$ 8¼	7¾	8¼	+ ⅛
535 Can Perm	$ 17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
2300 C Tung	240	236	236	— 9
143 C Cabless	$ 16¼	15⅞	16¼	
5325 C Imp Bank	$ 30¾	30½	30¾	+ ¼
2950 C Ind Gas	$ 8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
2583 CIL	$ 14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
2771 Cdn Tire A	$ 49	48½	48⅝	— ⅜
300 C Utilities	$ 11	11	11	
800 Cassiar	$ 10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
1525 Celanese	470	465	465	— 5
22258 Chemalloy	340	320	320	—10
1630 Chieftan D	$ 11½	11¼	11½	
655 C Holiday	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
3000 Con Bldg	275	270	270	
1500 C Rambler	335	330	335	
2900 Con Distrb	$ 22	21¾	22	+ 1
4938 Cons Gas	$ 15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
5900 Conwest	500	500	5200	+25
1800 Craigmt	735	745	755	+ 5
335 Crush Intl	$ 13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
650 Denison	$ 30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+ ⅛
1200 Dickson	300	325	325	
15925 Detasco	$ 28½	28⅛	28½	— ⅛
1277 Dom Store	$ 14¾	14¾	14¾	
100 Dupont	$ 29	29	29	
1183 Dylex L A	$ 7	7	7	
2485 Electro Ind	$ 13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
2050 Falcon C	$ 15¾	15¾	15⅝	— ⅛
1290 Falcon	$ 76½	76	76	— ½
900 Fed Ind Ltd	$ 6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
1993 Francana	905	860	850	—70
500 Fruehauf	$ 10	10	10	
300 Gen Distrb	$ 13	12½	12½	— ⅜
5200 Gnt Masct	325	310	320	+15
4150 Gibraltar	$ 13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅛
70 Goodyer	$ 22¼	22¼	22¼	
410 Grandue	320	320	320	
3599 Gt Paper	$ 24¼	24	24	—¼
800 Gr Plains	$ 33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
670 Greyhnd	$ 18¾	18½	18¾	
155 Guar Trst	$ 21½	21½	21½	+ ½
1200 Hambro C	$ 5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
24400 Hawker S	$ 5¼	480	5	+15
1800 Houston O	335	325	325	—10
5375 HB Oil Gas	$ 50½	50	50	— ½
700 Huron Eri	$ 27½	27¼	27¼	
950 IAC	$ 16⅞	16¾	16⅝	+ ⅛
1124 Inland Gas	$ 10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
9400 Intpr Pipe	$ 23	22⅞	22⅞	
100 Int Mogul	$ 13½	13½	13½	+ ½
10428 Inv Grp A	$ 9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
590 Janoc Corp	$ 6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
2300 Jaser Re	325	315	315	— 5
1300 Jasp Tran	$ 6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
100 Key Pt	$ 10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
10606 Lerr Add	$ 12¾	12⅜	12⅜	
1800 Loblaw	$ 6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
12086 Labatt	$ 27½	27	27	— ½
100 Lab Min	$ 43½	43½	43½	
2390 Lab Co A	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
342 Lab Co B	$ 5¾	5¾	5¾	
758 Lcab M	440	425	425	—25
334 Mclan H A	$ 13	13	13	
5703 MB Ltd	$ 32⅜	32	32	
480 Mattgmi	$ 32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
206 Microsyst	$ 8½K	8½	8½	
6722 Moore	$ 48	47½	47¾	— ⅛
500 Murphy	$	9	9	
3191 Noranda A	$ 52	51¾	52	+ ¼
300 Orchan	485	485	485	
1100 OSF Ind	$ 8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
3050 Oshawa A	$ 8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
2700 Parmour	525	510	515	—20
150 PanCan P	$ 14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
200 Patino N V	$ 22	22	22	+ ½
1000 Petrofina	$ 24½	24½	24½	
425 Pine Point	$ 34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
2325 Placer	$ 27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
15062 Rapid Dta	$ 8	6¼	7½	+ ⅜
1700 Reed Oslr A	$ 10⅛	10	10	
450 Reichhold	$ 18½	18½	18½	+ ⅛
50 Rothman	$ 14½	14½	14½	
100 Scotts	$ 7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
8450 Shell Can	$ 21	20½	20½	— ½
325 Sherritt	$ 15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
2650 Siebens	$ 12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
14630 Simpsons	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
2380 Simpson S	$ 11¼	11	11¼	+ ⅛
820 Slater Stl	$ 10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
1200 Stat W Can	$ 9¾	9½	9¾	— ⅛
100 Southam	$ 30	30	30	
1650 St Brudest	$ 10½	10½	10¾	
13972 Steico	$ 30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ⅛
4500 Steep R	151	150	150	
4599 Sundale O	795	775	780	+ 5
5175 Tara	$ 14⅝	14¾	14½	— ⅛
1400 Teck Cor A	400	395	400	
300 Teck Cor B	365	365	365	+ 5
10552 Texaco	$ 66	65½	65½	
525 Thom Nes	$ 14	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
6435 Tor Dm Bk	$ 34½	34⅛	34¼	— ⅛
545 Traders A	$ 17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
4063 Tr Can PL	$ 29¾	29½	29¾	+ 1⅛
700 Trans Mt	$ 19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
790 U Kenn	565	555	565	— 5
3200 U Siscoe	650	615	650	
275 Un Carbid	$ 17	17	17	
2550 Un Gas	$ 9¾	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
900 Union Oil	$ 15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅜
3300 Upp Can	270	267	270	+ 4
400 Van Der	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
1800 Voyager P	605	600	600	— 5
200 Weldwod	$ 15½	15½	15½	— ¼
800 Wallbrmr	$ 12	12	12	— ⅛
330 W Cdn Seed	$ 5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
1850 W Realty	$ 7	7	7	
390 Weston	$ 21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
161 White Pas	$ 10¼	10¼	10¼	
1125 Woodwd A	$ 23¾	23½	23¾	— ⅛
5000 Yk Bear	415	410	410	

Total sales 2,146,388 shares.

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2812 Algoma	$ 18½	18⅝	18½	+ ⅛
3397 Bank Mont	$ 18¾	18½	18⅝	— ⅛
150 Bombard	385	385	385	
280 Canron	$ 19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
7610 Com BusM	$	9	9	
705 Con Beth	$ 24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
2722 Dom Bridge	$ 39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅜
200 Dom Glass	$ 12½	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
528 Dom Text	$ 8¾	8½	8½	— ⅛
300 Fncl Col	$ 8	8	8	— ⅛
335 Imasco	$ 20¼	20½	20¼	
1800 Ivaco	$ 17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
325 MLW-Wor	$ 17½	17½	17½	+ ½
260 Molson A	$ 22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
1100 Mont Trust	$ 18½	18½	18½	— ⅛
400 Phoenix C	330	310	330	+20
1220 Power Cp	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
1390 Price Co	$ 15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
150 Royal Bank	$ 36	36	36	
4700 Royal Trust	$ 24	24	24	— ¼
200 Triec	$ 21	21	21	— ¼

Total sales 856,349 shares.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Aug. 30, 1973

	Vol.	Close	Chg
Philip Morr	138,700	116 ¼	—2¼
Int Paper	115,700	64⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Elec	134,100	82⅛	— ⅛
Ramada In	123,700	9⅛	+ ⅛
Texaco Inc	101,900	29¾	
Westgh El	96,700	34½	+ ⅜
FedNat Mtg	88,800	19¼	+ ⅛
Grace Co	87,800	22⅛	— ⅛
FstNat City	84,100	47⅜	+ ⅜
New Eng El	83,400	22¼	
Sperry Rnd	81,700	49¼	+ ⅛
Bucy Erie	78,000	33⅛	+ ⅛
Whirlpool	72,400	29½	— ⅛
Twent Cent	71,000	8	+ ⅛
Teleprmp	69,700	16⅛	— ⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	12.10	15.69
Advances	827	1011
Declines	589	497
Unchanged	337	347
Total issues	1754	1767
New 1973 highs	4	19
New 1973 lows	30	43

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg
Mansld TR	115,000	5½	— ⅛
Kaiser Ind	86,700	7½	+ ⅛
Syntex	84,300	100⅞	+4
TWA wt	39,200	5	— ⅜
Atlas C Min	33,000	30½	— ⅜
Imper Oil	27,600	43⅝	+ ⅜
Unit Foods	26,500	7⅛	— ⅛
Lernr Sl wt	25,000	26⅞	+ ⅛
Boxmar Ins	23,800	24½	—1¼
Lerner Sh	23,700	27⅜	+ ⅜
Approx total stock sales			1,940,000
Stock sales year ago			3,175,443

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
22.99	22.84	22.92	+.03

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1973

EEC Court Asked to Bar Takeover Bid

U.K. Company's Action Creates a Precedent

LUXEMBOURG, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—In a precedent-setting legal action, a British steel distributor, Miles, Druce & Co. has appealed to the EEC Court of Justice to block a take-over by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Ltd. (GKN), a major U.K. engineering firm.

Miles, Druce has been battling for some time to prevent GKN, which already owns 39.9 percent of its shares, from taking it over. Under EEC rules, "concentrations" in the coal and steel industries must be approved in advance by the EEC commission.

Both GKN and Miles, Druce turned in June to the commission. GKN asked for approval to increase its share in Miles, Druce—a request that is still under consideration.

Miles, Druce, sources said, then asked that GKN be barred from acquiring any more shares and from exercising voting rights of the shares it had.

In mid-July, according to documents Miles, Druce filed with the court, the commission told the company it was not in a position to take the decisions requested. This was because GKN had given assurances that it would abstain until the commission's main decision.

Legal specialists said this was the first time any company had tried to block a takeover through the EEC court. It was also the first time the commission has been asked to authorize a merger to which both parties were not in agreement. Normally, the commission considers mergers only on the basis of whether they affect competition. Legal specialists said Miles, Druce had exposed a major gap in the commission's powers.

Miles, Druce is asking the court to annul the commission's decision against its request to bar GKN from acquiring further shares or exercising voting rights of the shares it has—if indeed the commission's refusal to act can be called a decision against the request.

If the refusal to act is deemed not to be a formal decision, then Miles, Druce asks the court to find the commission guilty of "failure to act"—that is, failure to carry out its obligation to decide for or against all coal and steel industry mergers.

A commission spokesman said today that examination of GKN's request to approve a merger was still under consideration. He said there had not been any formal decision in the case.

Miles, Druce asked the commission either to grant its request or say why it could not, but the commission declined to make any judgment. Its case thus appeared to legal observers to be an intensification of its battle to avoid being taken over, one which posed precedent-setting questions for EEC jurisprudence.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Mannesmann Profits 'Unsatisfactory'

Mannesmann earnings in the first half of 1973 were "unsatisfactory" despite a 14 percent sales increase from a year earlier. In a letter to shareholders the West German steel, pipe and tube company does not give a half-year-earnings figure, but it says earnings were unchanged from the first half of 1972. New orders for steel pipes in the first half were above the same 1972 period and capacity is fully taken up to the end of this year, Mannesmann says. Machinery orders in hand at June 30 rose 18 percent over March 31 this year. Investment plans already begun will be continued, but future investments will be kept to a minimum due to the government's 11 percent tax on capital investments.

IDS Quits Brokerage Business

Less than six months after battling its way to membership on the New York Stock Exchange, Investors Diversified Services is getting out of the brokerage business. The giant investment company, a prime force in the two-year fight to force the NYSE to accept members owned by institutional investors, is selling its Jefferies & Co. subsidiary, a brokerage firm it bought in 1969 for an undisclosed sum. The buyers are a group headed by Boyd L. Jefferies, from whom IDS bought the firm in 1969. IDS says that "drastic changes in both the commission structure and operating conditions" of the securities industry "reduce the opportunity for accomplishment of the original long-term objective of making the brokerage business a significant part of IDS financial services."

Pakistan, Mitsubishi Agree on Plant

Final agreement between Pakistan's Industrial Development Corp. and Japan's Mitsubishi for a $100 million cement plant to be set up near Karachi is to be signed in December. A memorandum of understanding between Mitsubishi and Pakistan was signed in June. The plant will be completed in three stages during the next five years. The plant, which is to have a separate port to be built by the Japanese, will have production capacity of about two million tons annually.

AEG-Telefunken Earnings Improve

AEG-Telefunken earnings in the first half improved from a year earlier, and a further improvement is seen for the full year. The electrical company does not give actual earnings figures in its half-year report, published in a letter to shareholders, but says the improvement was especially pronounced in the audio-visual equipment and components section. First-half sales rose 9 percent to 5.2 billion deutsche marks, with foreign sales rising 15 percent. The order inflow totaled 5.9 billion DM, up 14 percent from a year ago. Foreign orders climbed 27 percent.

But Research Unit Sees More Inflation

U.K. Urged to Avoid Curbs on Economy

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—Britain's National Institute of Economic and Social Research foresees no need for the government to restrain the economy through monetary and fiscal policy, though it concedes that Britain's current payments deficit and rate of inflation will probably worsen in the latter part of this year.

In its quarterly review, the private research organization said the government should maintain controls on wages and price increases to moderate inflation.

"To relax controls at a time when prices are still rising at nearly 10 percent higher than a year earlier would be a sure prescription for moving a further step toward Latin American rates of inflation," the institute said.

But it said there is nothing in its forecasts to suggest a need for either reflation or deflation.

"The consumer boom is now dying away of its own accord; stimulus to investment has been given and there is a strong profit incentive to export," the institute said.

Its advice runs counter to that of some critics who want reductions in government spending and a tight money policy to slow the economy and decelerate inflation.

At the moment, the government appears to have adopted a middle course, running a large budget deficit, but also attempting to tighten credit.

The institute forecast that Britain's current payments deficit would widen in the second half to £675 million from an estimated £400 million in the first half. But it projected that in the first half of 1974 the deficit would narrow to about £350 million and narrow even further in the second 1974 half to approximate balance.

It said that its forecast was based on the expectation that the cost of commodity imports would decline while a relatively low value of the pound would produce a substantial further rise in exports.

The research group blamed much of Britain's inflation on the rising cost of imports, particularly food. It said it may be necessary for the government to subsidize food prices.

It added that profits should be allowed to rise enough to finance an increase in manufacturing investment, which it estimated would rise by 10 percent this year and 20 percent next year.

Bundesbank Moves to Cut Rise in Short-Term Rates

FRANKFURT, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank said today it has reintroduced its offer to rediscount bills to commercial banks for 10-day periods with an interest rate of 16 percent.

The move came as overnight rates on the German money market jumped sharply to between 20 and 25 percent from 10 percent yesterday—a development that helped depress the dollar on the foreign exchange market.

Overnight rates eased to around 18 percent soon as the Bundesbank's offer became effective this morning. In turn, the dollar improved today, closing at 2.462 deutsche marks, up from 2.44 yesterday.

The central bank introduced the offer at 15 percent from July 24 when money-market liquidity tightened. The offer was lowered to 13 percent as conditions eased and then suspended two weeks ago as call money rates eased to around 7 percent.

Dealers said the end-of-the-month deadline for banks to stock up for their minimum reserve requirements with the Bundesbank had caused the sudden drain on market liquidity. They noted that overnight money rates had stayed around the 7 percent level for most of August —usually a quiet month for the money market.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Aug. 30, 1973	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Sterl. ($ per £)..	2.4605	2.4638	— 5.62
Belg. fr. (A)....	37.9	37.9	
Belg. fr. (B)....	37.5	37.5	+18.03
Deutsche mark	2.4528	2.445	+30.63
Dane krone....	5.805	5.77	+20.06
Escudo.....	23.36	23.17	
Fr. fr. (A).....	4.35	4.355	
Fr. fr. (B).....	4.3025	4.3125	+18.68
Guilder.....	2.6815	2.6748	+20.80
Israeli pound...	4.20	4.20	
Lira (A).....	582.0	588.0	
Lira (B).....	584.75	586.25	+ 2.93
Peseta.....	58.76	58.76	
Schilling.....	18.15	18.195	+38.62
Sw. krona.....	4.3025	4.1825	+13.76
Swiss franc....	2.8255	2.8295	+26.68
Yen.....	265.45	265.28	+18.09

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Fres. B: Commercial.

'Double Your Dollars in European Market'

But Ad by W. German Company Doesn't Explain 'Market' Is Sex

HAMBURG, Aug. 29 (AP-DJ).—"Double your dollars in the European market." That is the promise of ads run in The New York Times and the Los Angeles Times by a West German "investment agency" formidably named "Globus Anlage-Vermittlungsgesellschaft."

The nature of the "European market" is unstated, probably sending visions of complex Eurodollar market deals dancing in many an American's mind. Where else could one earn the promised 10 percent interest—10 percent a month, not a year—on a $1,000 investment? And all "tax free," too?

Only, the boss at Globus grudgingly suggests, in the European market for sex—by getting in on the ground floor of a fast-growing chain of secretive Continental brothels.

But it is not certain that Globus is investing in the sex trade. Its exact activities have yet to be determined by an intensifying set of investigations, West German authorities say. While legal actions aimed at closing Globus are still pending, investors should use "the utmost caution in considering the firm's offer," warns a government official.

Yesterday, the U. S. Securities and Exchange Commission announced it had put Globus on its "foreign restricted list," in effect cautioning U.S. broker-dealers that they should not deal in its securities.

To get any firsthand answers about Globus, it is necessary first to find the man behind the ad, Hans Wolfe Pieper. This is not easy, unless you seem to be a prospective investor. Or even then.

However, a rendezvous with a reporter is finally arranged. Mr. Pieper, a tanned, portly man, 52 years of age, matter-of-factly talks about his business—within limits.

The basics are simple: "You get 10 percent interest per month and it's running 10 months, so you double your dollars" in 10 months, he says. For every $1,000 "you get every month $100." And at the end of the 10th month, Mr. Pieper promises, the investor gets the original $1,000 back.

How are the interest and capital delivered? The standard way is by money order, he says, but other even more discreet means can be arranged.

As for the "tax-free profits" assertion in the ad, Mr. Pieper explains that the investor "can get his interest through a Luxembourg bank so he doesn't have to pay tax in his country."

How He Does It

But the big question is still skirted: How can Globus earn enough to pay such a lavish interest rate? "Another company is doing it," Mr. Pieper says, and Globus is "only standing between the investor and the other company." The name of the other company is not usually disclosed, Mr. Pieper says, but eventually he relents—it is "Martinic." Where is Martinic headquarters? "We never say where it is," he insists.

That is not told either, because "they only want to be quiet" and make the money, Mr. Pieper argues. But he finally relents: "You know of the Eros Centers? It is kind of going in that direction." (An Eros Center is a "sex hotel" for prostitutes, such as are operated legally in West Germany by a publicly held company headed by Kurt Kohls: A Kohls spokesman denies ever hearing of Martinic).

So all the Globus money goes into houses of prostitution? "Ja," says Mr. Pieper. A request to inspect any of the Martinic properties is firmly rebuffed, on the ground that Globus has nothing to do with their management.

Because of too much competition in West Germany, all Martinic's "very good quality" houses are in such nearby countries as Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, he says, but exact locations are a secret.

The literature Globus sends out does not tell how the money is invested, but Mr. Pieper says that does not deter investors. About 150 Americans have sent money since he started running the ads this summer, he claims. And in the past four years, he says, 6,000 to 7,000 customers in Western Europe have invested some $8 million through Globus to help Martinic launch and expand its operations.

Everything Above Board

Mr. Pieper emphasizes that the houses operate only in legal locations and that he has never had any trouble with the West German authorities. As a clincher, he comes up with some impressive names—each investor's capital is insured against loss by "a very, very well-known insurance company," Lloyd's of London; the Luxembourg bank, he says, is the respected Kredietbank, and Globus itself is supervised by the Bundes Kredit Anstalt, a government agency in West Berlin that is "like the SEC."

His claims are open to challenge, however. After checking on any dealings with Mr. Pieper and his companies, a Kredietbank spokesman says the bank's top management has authorized him to say that "none of these names is known in the books of our bank."

The story at Lloyd's is similar. Lloyd's is not an insurance company, but an exchange that houses and serves independent members. It is very unlikely that any of them have issued such coverage, a spokesman explains, because this would violate a specific (though voluntary) Lloyd's prohibition against issuing any "financial-guarantee" type of insurance.

As to the Bundes Kredit Anstalt, "there is no such office—he must mean us," says an official in West Berlin of the Bundesaufsichtsamt für das Kreditwesen. Mr. Pieper ran afoul of this federal supervisory office for the credit business in 1970 when he placed ads in West German newspapers seeking "deposits," officials recall. In July, 1971, they report, a court fined him $300 for the criminal offense of "unauthorized banking."

West German federal investigators say that Mr. Pieper's associate, Mrs. Monika Klippel, is manager of Globus and Mr. Pieper is manager of Lamor Film Co., purportedly a pornographic movie maker and the recipient of money attracted by Globus.

However, there is no indication that Lamor ever made any films, the officials say, and Mr. Pieper denies ever hearing of Lamor.

Last April, the Berlin credit office issued a broad order barring Mr. Pieper and any affiliate companies from accepting deposits in West Germany. But the order has been suspended by an administrative court in light of Mr. Pieper's contention that the banking law does not apply to him because he is not a bank but only an agent.

Accord Seen Cutting SDRs' Link to Gold

IMF Panel Said to Eye Value Based on Money

LONDON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The draft agreement on monetary reform which the Committee of 20 will present to the International Monetary Fund at its annual meeting in Nairobi next month is expected to suggest that special drawing rights (SDRs) not be linked to gold but to a weighted average of member currencies.

Sources in Whitehall said this will be the probable outcome of the C-20 deputies meeting in Paris next week, when final details of the committee's recommendations are expected to be hammered out.

However, the sources noted that such a recommendation contains an inherent problem in that any weighted average will change according to changes in currency values.

The sources said the suggestion fits the position of the majority of IMF members, who want to cut the gold link completely. However, such a decision will be subject to intense political bargaining between countries like France, who wish to maintain gold as the backstop of any new international monetary system, and the United States, which favors breaking with gold.

Additionally, the draft agreement will ask for a greater onus to be placed on surplus countries to reduce their excess balance of payments positions and hold close to equilibrium.

Aliens Invest More in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The value of foreign direct investments in the United States rose $708 million in 1972 to $14.38 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The increase resulted from reinvested earnings of $548 million and net capital inflows to foreign-owned U.S. affiliates of $160 million.

In 1971, the department noted, there was a net capital outflow of $115 million.

Capital flows with Japan showed a favorable swing of $570 million from 1971 to 1972, which more than accounted for the total improvement, as net capital inflows from other countries declined $395 million over the same period.

The net capital inflow from Western Europe was only $5 million in 1972 compared with $237 million the previous year as new investments dropped to $112 million from $217 million and other capital movements deteriorated to an outflow of $107 million from a $20-million inflow.

Earnings of foreign direct investments in the United States totalled $1.23 billion last year, a gain of 11 percent on the 1971 total. Income paid to foreign owners by their U.S. affiliates totalled $719 million, an increase of 16 percent from the 1971 level.

Eurodollar Borrowings

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U. S. banks to their foreign branches rose $545 million to $2.44 billion in the week ended Aug. 22, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

U.S. Assets Abroad

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (NYT). —U.S. private and government assets abroad rose substantially again last year, but the rise in liabilities was greater, meaning a drop in the net "international investment position" of the nation, the Commerce Department reported yesterday.

This net position was put at $50.6 billion at the end of 1972, down from $57.6 billion at the end of 1971.

Total U.S. assets rose almost $10 billion in 1972 to $199.3 billion. But liabilities, including a huge growth in "liquid" dollar holdings of foreign central banks, associated with the monetary turmoil of the period, rose by more than $25 billion to $148.7 billion.

EEC to Reimpose Full Import Dues On Beef and Veal

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30 (Reuters). —The EEC commission will act on Monday to reimpose full import duties on beef, veal and live cattle, ending a low-tariff regime operating since last year to counter an acute beef shortage in the Common Market.

Commission officials said the average price of live cattle in the community fell this week to 36.658 units of account (pre-1971 devaluation dollars, about £44) per 100 kilos, from 39.246 units last week.

This fall, continuing a month-long trend, brought the average price to only 2.85 percent above the EEC "target price". EEC farm ministers agreed in July that if the average fell from 4 percent above the target price—the level ruling at that time—to less than 3 percent above, the special measures taken to counter the shortage would automatically be cancelled.

Duties are currently suspended on live calves throughout the community, while for adult cattle, beef and veal they are completely absent in Britain and Ireland, and half their normal levels elsewhere.



Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith.

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Lloyds & Bolsa International Bank Ltd. has named Sir Reginald Verdon-Smith as chairman of the board. He succeeds Donal S. A. Carroll who announced his resignation last month as a result of the decision by Lloyds Bank Ltd. to take full control of Lloyds and Bolsa.

* * *

John A. Farnsworth, a vice-president of Chemical Bank, has been named head of the firm's corporate banking activities in Britain.

Soaring U.S. Interest Rates Don't Deter Firms' Spending

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ). —The cost of borrowing money keeps going up, but the spurt is having little effect on the long-term spending plans of most U.S. companies.

However, some companies say that if the interest rate keeps rising substantially or stays high for a long time, they will have to "take a hard look" at capital expenditures.

Those are the findings of interviews with executives across the country. The attitude of many of these officials is summed up by Walter Cooper, vice-president of Del Monte Corp., the big canning concern based in San Francisco: "We don't really have a choice. When you need working capital, you need it. It's just going to cost a few more dollars."

And that it will. At the beginning of the year, banks were charging 6 percent as their prime, or minimum, lending rate to large corporations. Now, 15 jumps later, this base lending fee is a record 9 3/4 percent—a level to which it rose this week. And many analysts expect it to go as high as 10 1/2 percent.

Since early this year, the Federal Reserve System, the nation's money manager, has been pursuing a progressively tighter credit policy. This tightening has been aimed at dampening the economy's inflationary fires. So far, however, it has had little effect except to send interest rates up.

"Nothing short of Weimar Republic-type inflation will keep us from borrowing short-term money," says a spokesman for Cordura Corp., which is based in Los Angeles and sells and processes business-information and marketing services.

In Bedford, Mass., Fanny Farmer candy shops says it must have "money to meet the Christmas seasonal business." When asked whether there is an interest-rate level that could change its plans, Frank Benson, president and chief executive, says, "I suppose the answer is yes, but I don't know where it is."

One reason for the continued borrowing is that the high interest rates do not seem so high to corporate executives when they take a look at their tax situation and at inflation. Interest payments are deductible from income, so a 10 percent borrowing rate actually results in charges of about half that to a company.

And inflation is currently running around 6 percent. If a businessman thinks that rate will continue, he considers interest charges relatively cheap because he will be repaying with dollars worth less in purchasing power than when he borrows them.

Says Richard Westin, a vice-president and treasurer of Raytheon Co., the aerospace and consumer-products firm: "Anything you defer because of the cost of money is going to cost you more later, if you pick it up, because of the inflation factor. If we defer something a year or two, it's probably going to cost us more to buy machinery and equipment. That's the offset against the high short-term rates."

Not all companies have to go into the money market. For instance, auto manufacturers, flush from record profits, can finance capital expenditures internally. Other companies were lucky—or smart—enough to have negotiated loans earlier at lower rates. And some firms are finding bonds more attractive.

Some companies, however, are holding back on spending. A subsidiary of Philadelphia-based IU International has postponed construction of a $13-million hotel on Hawaii because of "rising interest rates." In Chicago, Esmark Inc., a diversified food, chemical, insurance and business-services concern, says it expects to cut capital spending by as much as 40 percent in the year ending Oct. 31, 1974.

Kenneth J. Matlock, vice-president of Jim Walter Corp., a home-building concern, says some programs "that were approved back in April, May or June now look marginal based on today's rates."

Even some of those companies that have not yet reduced spending worry about the future. If the rates "keep on going substantially higher, we'd take a hard look at capital expenditures," says one corporate treasurer.

Claude Goldsmith, treasurer of Atlantic Richfield Co., says the rise would have "greater impact if it went on for a longer period of time."

Although most companies have not cut capital expenditures, the high interest rates are having other influences on them. Zale Corp., a leading retailer and jeweler, says it is "becoming very inventory-conscious."

The high cost of money has also caused some customers to begin "slow-paying" bills in the past few months. The assistant treasurer of a major diversified manufacturing concern says: "We've been getting on the controllers of our operating groups to start getting nasty with customers. After all, we don't want customers to think that they can use our money."

Company Reports

Brown Group

Third Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	150.4	132.5
Profits (millions)..	4.60	4.20
Per Share	0.62	0.55
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	466.20	405.20
Profits (millions)..	16.50	15.20
Per Share	2.21	2.01

Genesco

Fourth Quarter	1973	1972
Revenue (millions).	145.8	103.9
Profits (millions)..	2.18	—1.42
Per Share	0.10	-0.19

*Indicated.

Year		
Revenue (millions).	1,244.6	1,158.9
Profits (millions)..	14.49	20.14
Per Share*	0.85	1.21

*Loss after extraordinary charges and preferred dividends is nine cents a share against a profit of 72 cents in 1972.

3-Day N.Y. Rally Ends As Prices Close Mixed

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT). —Stock prices opened on a strong note today but profit-taking on recent advances forced them gradually lower, ending a three-day rally on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average eased 0.90 to 882.53, while the NYSE index was unchanged at 55.39. Advances outnumbered declines 827 to 589.

The most active stock was Philip Morris, which fell 2 1/4 to 116 3/4 on sales of 138,700 shares including a block of 102,300 shares. Yesterday the company said it was realigning its top officers and indicated that it was going to enlarge its capital spending program to reflect higher costs.

The paper group was irregular despite continuing shortages in several product areas. International Paper was the second most-active issue, gaining 5/8 to 44 3/8, while Owens Illinois advanced 1 1/4 to 34 1/4. Profit-taking hit Champion International, dropping it 7/8 to 18 1/2.

Retail Stores Ahead

Retail stocks were among the winners. Lucky Stores picked up 7/8 to 11 3/4, Broadway-Hale Stores 1 3/8 to 32, Safeway 1 1/4 to 34 1/4 and A&P 1/2 to 12 7/8.

Sears rose 3/4 to 96 5/8, J. C. Penney 1 1/8 at 76 1/2 and Zayre 3/4 at 12, all on increased August sales.

Corning Glass advanced 3 1/4 to 110 3/4, U.S. Life 1 1/4 to 32 7/8, Owens-Illinois 1 1/4 to 34 1/4, Lubrizol 1 1/2 to 49 1/2, Dentsply 1 1/8 to 21 1/2, Arthur G. McKee 1 5/8 to 24 1/4 and Caterpillar Tractor 1 5/8 to 63 3/8.

Food stocks also moved up. Keebler tacked on 1 1/8 to 18, Southland 1 1/4 to 16 1/2, General Foods 3/4 to 24 3/4, General Mills 1 to 57 3/4 and Standard Brands 5/8 to 48 5/8.

Aluminum stocks also gained ground. Martin Marietta picked up 7/8 to 8 3/8, Reynolds Metals 1 1/8 to 16 5/8, Kaiser Aluminum 3/4 to 22 1/4, Alcan 1/2 to 33 1/8, American Metal Climax 3/8 to 34 7/8 and Alcoa 5/8 to 71 3/8.

Glamours and blue chips retreated. Polaroid lost 1 5/8 to 116 7/8, Du Pont 1 1/4 to 158 3/4, Disney 2 1/8 to 85 1/4, Schlumberger 2 3/8 to 115 7/8, IBM 1 to 303 1/4, Burroughs 1 1/2 to 229 1/8 and Procter & Gamble 4 1/4 to 97 1/2.

Most actively-traded Philip Morris slipped 2 1/4 to 116 3/4 on a large block. The company announced an increased dividend and a management shakeup yesterday.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices closed higher in light trading. The Amex index gained 0.03 to 22.92 and advances led declines 396 to 317. Volume was 1.93 million shares, compared with 1.88 million yesterday.

Teradyne gained 1 5/8 to 18 1/4, Cook Industries 1 7/8 to 20, O'Okeip Copper 1 1/4 to 80, Syntex 4 to 100 7/8, and Imperial Oil 1/2 to 43 5/8.

Bonds closed mixed in quiet trading after some mid-session gyrations.

Governments finished slightly lower in the short and intermediate areas with prices off from 1/32 to 4/32. Corporates closed basically unchanged in quiet trading.

New Orders Rise in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP-DJ).—New factory orders rose by a slim $29 million in July to a seasonally-adjusted $75.39 billion from an upward-revised $75.36 billion in June, when bookings had risen 1.1 percent, the Commerce Department reported today.

Orders for nondurable goods rose 1.1 percent last month to an adjusted $32.69 billion from $32.35 billion in June, when orders had advanced 0.8 percent.

The gain in nondurables was largely offset by a 0.7 percent decline in orders for durable goods to a seasonally-adjusted $42.7 billion from $43.07 billion in June, when orders rose 1.3 percent. The July drop in durables matched the estimate provided by the Commerce Department in a preliminary report earlier this month.

Orders declined in July for aircraft and parts, shipbuilding and railroad equipment, and primary metals industries. Increases were recorded in orders for motor vehicles and parts, fabricated metal products and non-electrical machinery.

Manufacturers' shipments climbed 2.8 percent last month to an adjusted $73.6 billion following a 0.5 percent June rise. Inventories rose 0.8 percent to an adjusted $113.97 billion from June, when inventories rose 1.3 percent. At the end of July, inventories equaled 1.55 months' shipments, down from 1.58 in June and 1.71 a year earlier.

Unfilled orders for durable goods industries increased 1.8 percent to an adjusted $89.42 billion. In June, unfilled orders climbed 4 percent.

Discount Limit Barred

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (Reuters).—The Securities and Exchange Commission rejected today an attempt by the New York Stock Exchange to limit discounts offered to non-member brokerage firms.

SCOTCH WHISKY

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PEPSICO CAPITAL CORPORATION N. V.

NOTICE OF DETERMINATION OF INTEREST RATE

Notice is hereby given that the interest rate on the PepsiCo Capital Corporation N.V. Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 for the next six-month period is 12 3/8 percent per annum.

The interest rate has been determined in accordance with the terms of the Notes, and The Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of June 16, 1970, among PepsiCo Capital Corporation N.V., PepsiCo Inc., as Guarantor and Marine Midland Bank-New York as Fiscal Agent.

MARINE MIDLAND BANK
NEW YORK

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
18¾	11¼ HanesCp .60	5	8	12¾	12	12	—
40¼	39¾ Hanna 1.35	22	7	52¼	52¼	52¼	—
35¼	17¾ Harcourt 1	7	36	19¾	19¾	19¾	—
22	9½ Hardees .16	16	245	13½	12½	13	—
26⅝	19⅛ Harnisf 1.20	6	45	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+
26⅝	12¾ Harrahs .22	15	15	16½	15¾	16¼	+
47¼	24½ Harrint 1.12	10	174	27¾	27	27½	—
21½	15¼ Harsco 1b	6	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	—
29¼	13⅜ HrtSMrx .88	8	35	15½	15¼	15½	—
29¼	8 HartHK .20e	8	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	—
34	25 HawiiEl 1.56	9	11	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	—
19¼	13 Hayes Alb 1	6	17	13¾	13½	13⅝	+
⅜	⅛ Hazeltine	9	4	5½	5¼	5½	—
25⅞	16 HCA Martin 10	7	17½	17	17	17	—
33⅞	21 Hecks .12	8	24	23	23	23	
22	14½ HeclaM .33i	39	22	18½	17½	17½	
12⅜	9⅛ Heilemn .44	6	8	9¾	9½	9⅝	+
47¾	37¼ HeinzH 1.08	15	58	47½	46½	46¾	+
48½	30½ HelenR .76a	209	63	48¼	47⅝	48¼	—
6	3¼ Helene Curt		2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅝	29⅝ Hellerint .84	17	36	36¼	36	36½	+
18	12¼ HelmeP .60	10	6	16½	16¼	16½	
36½	18⅝ Helmrch .20	16	154	30½	30⅛	30⅜	+
3⅝	1¾ Hemisph Cp		6	2	2	2	
7⅜	6⅜ Hemlnc .60e		10	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+
39⅞	28⅓ Hercules .83	17	59	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+
24¼	13¾ HershF 1.10	10	25	14½	14¼	14¼	—
36¼	27½ Hesston .18h	11	167	37½	36	37¼	+
59½	35¾ Heublein .92	25	385	53⅛	52½	52½	—
94¾	71 Hew Pck .20	46	65	81¼	80¼	81¼	+
6⅞	4¼ High Volts	25	20	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	—
30⅜	19½ Hillienbd .48	74	8	26½	26¼	26¼	+
43¾	19½ Hilton Htl 1	10	150	24	23½	24	+
4¼	3¼ HMW Ind	9	6	3⅛	3½	3½	—
38	25¼ HobertM .72	13	230	26¾	26¼	26½	+
39½	24¾ HoerWai .97	9	26	33¼	32¾	33⅜	—
31	6¼ Hoff Elctrn	6	16	6¾	6¾	6¾	—
42⅞	16⅞ Holdyinn .30	15	34	22½	22¼	22¼	—
63	25½ HlidyA 1.70t		2	34½	34½	34½	+
15½	12⅜ HollySg .90e	7	8	13¼	13	13¼	+
82¾	23 Homestak 1	16	73	42¼	42	42¼	+
140⅜	97¼ Honywll 1.40	23	255	109½	108	108⅜	—
41	23¾ HoovBl 1.28	7	18	24	23⅞	24	+
49⅝	34¼ Horizon Cp		48	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	+
21⅞	8½ Hosplt Affil	7	12	10	9⅞	10	+
37	10⅜ Hospitl A .12e	13	21	16½	16	16	
26⅜	9¾ Host Intl .36	9	19	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+
16⅛	16⅜ Houdail .80a	6	21	21¼	12	13¼	+
19⅜	10⅛ HousMtF .48	7	32	17⅞	17½	17⅝	+
10¼	5 House Fbric		17	10¼	10	10¼	+
25⅝	21 HouseInt .80	10	192	23¼	22¼	23¼	+
58⅜	46½ HouF pf2.50		4	42¾	42¾	42¾	—
51¼	36 HousLP 1.40	12	51	36⅝	36¾	36½	+
34	20¼ HouNGs .34	13	47	22¾	22¼	22½	—
69½	43½ HouG pf2.50		1	46½	46¾	46¾	
24⅞	14⅜ HowJohn .20	17	153	17½	16½	16½	—
143⅜	10¼ Howmet .70	10	49	14	13¾	14	+
31⅜	18 Hubbell 1.54e	12	13	18¾	18¾	18¾	+
32⅞	20⅝ HudBay 1.60	11	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+
9½	5½ HughHat .40	6	36	6¾	6	6¾	—
44½	41½ HughTl .10e	27	236	43½	41	43½	+
20½	13⅜ HuntCh .18	23	4	18½	18½	18½	—
18⅞	6⅜ HuffnEF .40	8	4	8¼	8	8	—
34	27 Hunt .24a	34	28	31	30¾	31	+
14⅜	7 Hydrom .16	7	5	8⅝	8½	8½	

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32⅞	6¼ ICN Pharm	17	60	10¼	10¼	10¾	+
36	25⅝ Idaho P 1.84	9	28	27½	27½	27½	—
18⅞	12¾ IdealBas .80	8	21	14¼	14¼	14¼	+
86	68½ Ideal pf 4.75		1	70½	70½	70½	—
17⅛	4 IdeaToy .50t	9	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	+
28	22¾ IDS RI 2.20e	11	3	26	26	26	+
29	17⅜ IICent 1.30	5	118	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+
82⅞	80 IICent pfA6		4	85	84½	85	—
65½	47⅛ IICen pf3.50		19	42½	41⅜	42¼	
18⅞	12⅜ IIIPower 2.20	17	83	17¾	17½	17½	+
86	52½ IlliTool 1.36	20	87	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	+
19	7⅛ ImpCpAm	5	391	10	9½	10	+
49⅜	31⅜ INACp 2.10a	8	72	39¾	39	39⅜	+
24⅛	18¾ INA Inv .79e	9	9	20¾	20½	20½	—
10⅜	6⅛ Income Cap		1	7	7	7	+
27½	15¾ IndianHd 1	5	24	19	18½	18¾	+
28⅝	24¼ IndinaG 1.84	6	22	25¼	24	25	—
29⅛	21 IndiPL 2.52	6	21	24½	24	24½	+
44⅞	36⅛ IndiNat 1.20	9	10	30¼	29⅞	30¼	+
20⅜	7½ Inexco Oil	23	105	10⅞	10⅜	10⅜	
69½	51 IngerR 2.16	14	143	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	—
48⅞	36 IngR pf2.25		12	43	42½	42½	—
45⅝	37⅝ InldCnt 1.68	10	3	39¾	39¾	39¾	+
34⅞	26 Inland Stl 2	6	121	27	26⅝	26¾	+
10⅞	6⅝ Inmont .25e	5	95	7¼	7	7	—
15	8¾ Insilco .70	7	28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+
20¼	14⅜ Insc pfA1.25	6	15	15	15	15	+
52½	34½ InsplrCop 2	9	22	37½	37½	37½	+
19⅜	11¾ InsInv 1.14e	7	4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—
11⅛	7⅞ Inlegon 1.24		2	9½	9¼	9½	+
54	33⅝ Interco 1.28	9	11	37⅞	37¾	37¾	—
29	22⅝ Intrlkin 1.80	6	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
340	293 IBM 4.48	22	280	304½	302¾	303¾	—
40⅛	33 IntFnF .63b	65	25	91⅜	90¾	91	+
39	26 IntHar 1.40a	8	271	34½	33¾	34	+
16½	11 InHold 1.49e		25	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—
4⅞	1⅛ Int Indust		61	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
14½	3⅜ IntIndA pf		1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
33⅞	20¼ IntMiner .52	16	449	34½	33¾	34¼	+
13½	8¼ Int Mng	12	22	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
34½	22¼ IntMltif 1.25	8	12	24	23¾	24	+
36⅝	27 Int Nickel 1	15	119	32¼	31¾	31⅞	+
45	33 IntPaper 1.50a	14	1357	44⅝	44	44⅜	+
9¾	6⅝ Int Rectifier	16	7	7	7	7	—
60⅜	29½ Int T&T 1.40	7	647	32¼	31⅝	31¾	—
103	56½ ITT pf4.50		7	59¾	59	59	—
101½	54 IntTT pfJ4		2	57⅛	57	57¼	+
60⅜	52½ IntTT pfK4		32	57	56	57	+
74	36⅝ ITT pfN2.25		59	39½	39	39½	+
98¼	46⅝ IntTT pfO5		6	63	63¾	62¾	+
25⅝	21 Interfce 1	6	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	+
72	58½ Interpce pf 5		4	62¾	62¾	62¾	—
25⅞	12⅛ InterpbGp .80	4	15	14¾	14½	14½	+
14	5 Interst Brds		12	6	5¾	5¾	+
19⅛	16 IntrstPw 1.32	10	12	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+
7⅛	1⅛ Interst Strs		155	1¾	1½	1½	
71⅜	51⅜ IntrsUn .06a	5	11	6⅝	6¾	6⅞	+
35⅞	19 Iowa Beef	5	41	23	22⅞	23	+

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
18⅞	15⅝ Iowa El 1.30	7	15	17¼	17	17¼	+
28⅝	17⅛ IowaIlG 1.44	7	15	17⅝	17⅜	17½	—
24¾	20¾ IowaPL 1.68	8	9	22	21⅝	22	+
21¾	18 IwaPSv 1.48	10	19	19⅝	18¾	18¾	—
8¼	3¾ IpcoHsp .15t	31	38	5	4¾	5	+
37½	19½ ITE Im .60b	7	25	17	16½	17	+
53¾	22 Itek Corp	15	59	30½	29½	29⅝	—
26⅜	21¼ IU Int .75	11	199	24⅝	24	24	—
64½	53 IU Int A		1	58½	58½	58½	

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26	8½ JamesF .36	8	25	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+
23½	15 Jantzen .60	7	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	—
16¼	12½ Japan 1.73e		20	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+
	Jon fn1.73e		5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
34⅞	27 JeffPilot .52	15	42	33⅜	32⅝	32¾	+
114¼	103 JerCe pf9.36		2200	106¼	105	106¼	+
103	91¼ JerCen pf 8		28	93½	93½	93½	+
55⅛	27½ Jewel C 1.66		25	35	34½	34⅝	+
33	16⅜ JimWalt .68	6	60	18	17⅜	18	+
38½	22 JimW pf1.60		9	22½	22¼	22½	+
20½	18⅞ JHanSe .56a		14	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+
27¼	22¼ JHanl 1.95e		26	23½	23⅜	23	+
33	18½ JhnMan 1.20	7	183	20¼	19⅝	20	+
13⅛	108 JohnJhn .50	50	158	118½	117	118⅛	+
37⅜	18¼ Johns Sv .80	8	26	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	+
66¼	36¼ Jhn Svc pf 2		7	38½	37	38	+
61½	27½ JonLog .80	9	7	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—
22¾	16½ JonLaU 1.35	6	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+
28	22⅝ Jorgen 1.20b	5	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	—
31½	14¼ Josfens .76	8	2	17½	17½	17½	+
37⅜	24¼ JoyMfg 1.40	20	62	35⅝	35¼	35¼	—
21½	13 KaisAlm .50	16	424	23	22¾	22¾	+
62	54 Kai 57pf4.75		2	61¼	60	61¼	+
64½	52 Kai 59pf4.75		1	59	59	59	+
62½	53½ Kai 66pf4.75		1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+
13¼	6¾ KaisCem .20	7	28	8	7⅞	8	+
18⅝	15½ KICm pf1.37		1	15½	15½	15½	—
17½	7½ LibrtyLn .60	6	28	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+
14½	13 LibyL pf1.25		7	13¾	13¾	13¾	—
43⅜	32½ LiggMy 2.50	9	7	35	34⅝	35	+
92½	72¼ Lilly Ell .82	36	129	79¾	77¾	77¾	—
45⅞	28⅝ Lincival 1.88	9	83	36⅜	35¾	35¾	—
97½	61¼ LincNt pf 5		21	73½	73	73½	+
6½	3 Lionel Corp	11	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	6¼ Litmind .32t	8	63	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—
14¼	8¼ Litton ptc pf		4	10½	9¾	9⅞	+
41	34 Litton cv pf 3		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	—
21¾	17⅛ Litton pfB 2			19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—
9⅝	5¼ Lockhd Airc	5	27	6¼	6	6	—
48	22½ LoewCp 7.16	6	126	23½	23	23½	+
23⅛	8⅜ LomaFin .36	9	635	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	—
36	19⅜ LomM 3.72e	10	30	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	—
14⅜	10⅛ Londontwn	5	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—
25¼	14⅜ LoneStInd 1	7	14	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+
40½	23¼ LoneSG 1.46	8	60	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+
23¾	17½ LngIsLt 1.46	9	58	20	19¾	20	+
80⅜	61½ LongDrg .56	45	11	79¼	78¼	79¼	+
6¾	2⅝ Loral Corp	11	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—
44⅛	32 LaLandEx 1	19	146	35½	34⅞	35	+
40⅜	27¼ LaPacif 2	10	344	40½	39¾	40½	+
36¼	24½ LoosGE 1.80	10	8	26	25¾	26	+
24½	14⅜ Lownstn .90	5	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	

L

22½	19 LacGas 1.50	7	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	—
16⅜	12½ Lams Sess 1	7	6	12⅝	12½	12½	
28	19 LaneBry .72	9	66	18¼	18¼	18¼	—
32	25 Lanvin 2.25	7	31	27½	27½	27½	—
19⅛	5¾ LearSieg .28	7	25	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—
32	25 Lears pf2.25		4	25½	25¼	25⅜	
22½	20 Leas pfC2.60		42	21¼	20⅞	21¼	+
34	22½ Leasc pf2.20		37	24⅞	24½	24½	—
47½	30 Leasewy .50	13	11	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+
21½	10 LeedsN .50	19	16	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜	
19	11½ Leesons .50	7	6	14¼	14¼	14¼	+
17⅜	11⅛ LehPCm .60	5	6	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+
21¼	11½ LehVal Ind		6	17⅜	13¾	13¾	+
18	14⅛ Lehmn 1.57e		41	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+
23	7¼ Lennar Crp	4	117	8	7¾	7⅞	+
44	27½ Lenox .60b	17	6	33⅜	33¼	33¼	+
14⅜	8¼ LevFd Cap		2	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+
13⅜	9⅛ LevFin .75a		6	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	—
49⅝	18½ LevlStrs .48	10	60	25⅞	24¾	24¾	—
27¾	5¼ Levitz Furn	9	122	7⅛	6¾	6¾	—
8½	3¼ LFE Cp	27	15	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	+
42⅜	29⅞ LOF .20	6	29	30¾	30¼	30¼	—
81	68¼ LOF pf4.75		1	68¾	68¾	68¾	+
6¾	4¼ LibbMcNL	12	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+
23⅜	15¾ LibrtyCp .30	8	2	17	17	17	
13⅛	7½ LibrtyLn .60	6	28	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	+
14⅜	13 LibyL pf1.25		7	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	—
45⅜	32½ LiggMy 2.50	9	7	35	34⅝	35	+
92½	72¼ Lilly Ell .82	36	129	79¾	77¾	77¾	—
45⅞	28⅝ Lincival 1.88	9	83	36⅜	35¾	35¾	—
97½	61¼ LincNt pf 5		21	73½	73	73½	+
6½	3 Lionel Corp	11	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
13½	6¼ Litmind .32t	8	63	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—
14¼	8¼ Litton ptc pf		4	10½	9¾	9⅞	+
41	34 Litton cv pf 3		2	34¼	34¼	34¼	—
21¾	17⅛ Litton pfB 2			19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—
9⅝	5¼ Lockhd Airc	5	27	6¼	6	6	—
48	22½ LoewCp 7.16	6	126	23½	23	23½	+
23⅜	8⅜ LomaFin .36	9	635	11⅜	10⅜	10⅞	—
36	19⅜ LomM 3.72e	10	30	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	—
14⅜	10⅛ Londontwn	5	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	—
25¼	14⅜ LoneStInd 1	7	14	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+
40½	23¼ LoneSG 1.46	8	60	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+
23¾	17½ LngIsLt 1.46	9	58	20	19¾	20	+
80⅜	61½ LongDrg .56	45	11	79¼	78¼	79¼	+
6¾	2⅝ Loral Corp	11	10	3½	3⅜	3⅜	—
44⅛	32 LaLandEx 1	19	146	35½	34⅞	35	+
40⅜	27¼ LaPacif 2	10	344	40½	39¾	40½	+
36¼	24½ LoosGE 1.80	10	8	26	25¾	26	+
24½	14⅜ Lownstn .90	5	5	16⅜	16¼	16¼	

—1973— High. Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg'e
33⅜	13⅞ MarNor .84	8	89	14¾	14¼	14⅝	—
39	41½ Materola .50		2	30⅜	53¾	53¾	+
99½	57¾ MiTrel 1.92	22	54	82½	80½	82½	+
23	20 MtSTel 1.52	9	19	22	21¾	21¾	+
25¾	16⅞ MSL Ind	5	3	23	22¾	22¾	+
14⅜	6¾ Mumford .28	6	7	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
9	5⅞ Munfd pf.48		1	6¼	6	6¼	
33½	17¼ Mustang 1.08	6	14	19	17⅜	18	+
24⅜	16 MurphC 1.32	9	21	17	16¾	17	+
72	47½ MurpOil .44	15	35	65¾	64⅜	65	—
33¼	22⅝ MurrOh .60b	9	6	25⅜	25¼	25½	—
18⅞	15¾ MutuO 1.32e		7	17⅞	17	17¾	+
19⅜	16½ MyersL .80	10	5	11½	11⅜	11⅜	

N

41	28¾ Nabisco 2.20	11	48	39⅝	39	39⅛	—
24½	23 NalcoCh .40	22	35	32	31	31	—
20¼	12¾ NashAut .60	10	6	14	14	14	—
57½	42 NashuaC .52	28	31	48½	48	48⅛	—
35⅝	13 NatAirl .20e	6	84	14⅜	14½	14½	—
21⅜	12⅜ N Avia 1.25e		22	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	—
17½	9¼ Nat Can .45	5	15	10¼	10	10	+
38⅜	26⅛ N Cash .40		134	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	—
87	78¼ N Chem .40	44	27	84½	83⅜	84	+
17⅝	12⅜ NatCHyL .90	7	13	16	15¼	16	+
49½	40⅜ NatDet 2.36	7	8	44¾	44¼	44¼	—
17½	13 NatDistl .90	7	53	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	—
29½	22⅛ NatFuel 1.80	7	6	23½	23¼	23⅜	
18	9¾ Manland 1.80	7	15	28	27¾	27⅝	—
17⅜	9¾ Manind .56b	4	12	17⅜	16	16	—
17⅜	12¾ NatGyp 1.05	7	13	13¾	13½	13⅝	—
12	3 NHome .15p		228	3¼	2¾	3⅛	+
4½	2⅜ NatInd .10	27	9	3¾	2¾	2¾	—
14½	10¾ Nrlnd pfI.25			12¼	10¾	10¾	—
47¾	23 N Semicndr	49	106	47¾	46½	47¼	+
28½	12 N Svclnd .78	7	92	13	12⅜	12⅝	—
42⅝	33 Nat Steel 2.50	7	74	34⅜	34	34½	—
38⅞	21⅝ Nat Tea		7	25⅜	24	24⅜	—
34⅞	16 NatUnEl .90	4	71	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	—
67⅞	28¼ Natomas .25	11	128	43⅜	42¼	42⅞	—
16	10 Neptune .40	11	46	10½	10¼	10¼	—
43½	25¾ NevPw 1.35		1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	+
22½	19 NevP pfI.60		2220	20	19⅝	20	+
25½	21⅛ NEngEl 1.78	8	834	23¼	22¼	23	
39¾	31⅞ N EngT 2.36	11	30	34½	34	34¼	
	NEngTT 1		172	5-16	9-32	9-32	
12	7 Newhall .30		33	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
31⅝	21¼ Newmt 1.04	13	191	30¼	30	30¼	+
104	82½ NewmtP pf4.50		2	96	95	96	+
33¼	25⅝ NYSEG 2.16	8	69	26½	26⅛	26¼	+
114	103 NYSE pf8.80		1090	104	104	104	
19	11 NiMar 1.14	9	218	16	16	16	—
83¼	77 NiaM pf 4.10		220	76	76	76	+
72	64 NiaM pf 5.25		2100	65½	65	65	—
54	48 NiaM pf 3.90		240	49	49	49	—
44	44 NiaM pf 3.60		260	43¾	43¾	43¾	—
20¼	15¼ Niagsh .18e		1	18¼	17¾	17¾	—
26	16 NiagM 1.10	8	54	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	—
39⅛	22¼ NiCal 1.56	8	197	30¼	28½	29¾	+
35¼	25⅛ NiMoPS 2.60	9	26	25½	25⅜	25⅝	+
49⅛	33¾ McLean .60	12	19	43¼	43	43	—
22	14⅛ McLoul .40e	6	13	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+
15⅞	11 McNeil .75	7	17	13⅜	13	13	—
17¾	13⅜ MeadCp .60	10	447	17¾	17¼	17¼	+
42	34½ Mea pfA2.80		1	37½	37½	37½	+
41	34½ Mea pfB2.30		16	37¼	36¾	37	+
38	19¼ Medusa 1.40	18	115	21¾	20¾	20¾	—
24	19 Melv Sh .46	16	99	24	23¾	24	+
17½	7 Mercstr .73i	5	16	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
80	53½ Merc Str .80	19	1	70½	70½	70½	—
101½	79¼ Merck 1.18	17	410	84	82½	82½	—
20½	11¾ Meredith .70	6	4	12	11¾	12	+
33¼	19¾ MerrLyn .56	12	207	17¾	16¾	17¼	+
83	57½ MesaPet 1.60	11	71	71¼	71¼	71¼	+
10	8½ Mesabi .96e	10	104	9¾	9¾	9¾	—
17¾	11¼ MesteM .20e		20	3	15⅛	15½	—
24	13¾ MGM	18	1	17½	17½	17½	
21½	10 Metromn .56b	6	234	12¾	12½	12½	
107	97 MetEd pf8.32		220	99½	99½	99½	+
93¾	55¾ MGIC In .10	40	352	66½	64⅜	64⅜	—
20¼	13⅜ Michs 1.04	8	5	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	—
16	13½ MichTube 1	6	3	14½	14	14	—
17⅜	10¾ Microdot .44	5	28	12⅜	12	12	—
33¾	19⅛ Microwave	11	6	28¼	20	20	—
19½	15¾ MidCnTel 1	10	3	16½	16⅛	16½	+
27½	20¼ MidSUI 1.20	10	87	22¾	22¼	22¾	+
18⅝	13¾ MidM 1.72e	8	16	15¾	15	15⅜	+
16¼	11 Midl Ros .80	8	68	13¾	13⅛	13⅜	+
40	42¾ MilesLb 1.88	14	45	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	—
31	11⅛ MillTBrd .36a	11	25	14⅜	14	14⅜	—
88⅞	76¼ MinMM 1.10	35	235	85⅝	84⅛	85	—
22½	18 MinnPL 1.46	7	20	18¾	18½	18½	
20	15 MirroAl .96	8	3	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	—
30⅝	14⅜ MissnExp .24	12

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅜	12½	AAR Corp	9	2	12¾	12¾	12¾—	¼
13⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	5	2	6¾	6½	6¾+	¼
21⅝	8¼	AbrdMt .40a	5	3	9¾	9¾	9¾—	⅜
5¼	1¼	Aberden Pte	75	3	1½	1½	1½	
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	162	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
78	3⅜	Action Ind	7	8	5	5	5 +	¼
19¾	10¼	Admirltn .50	6	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
17½	7½	Adobe Corp	16	49	9	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	Aerodex Inc		6	1¾	1½	1¾+	¼
4½	2	Aeronca Inc		5	2¼	2	2¼+	⅛
8⅝	4	AffilCap .39t	4	17	4⅝	4¼	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Affil Cp wt		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅞	4¾	Affil Hap .20	9	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
16	4½	AIC Phit .96t	6	3	5	5	5	
4⅝	2⅛	Alkon Ind	10	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
12	7⅜	Airborn Frt	15	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11¼	6⅛	Airpax .45f	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
23⅝	13⅝	Airwick .16	27	15	20⅞	20½	20⅞+	⅝
7⅝	4¼	Alaska Airl		50	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅜
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		4	3	3	3	
17	7¼	Alleghy Airl	12	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
10⅝	5⅜	Alleg Cp wt		7	6¼	6¼	6¼	
4¼	1⅞	Allied Art	1	4	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
12⅞	8½	Allied Cntrl	9	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
26½	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	
3⅝	2⅛	Alpha Ind	20	1	2½	2½	2½	
7½	4	Altemil Cp	3	19	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
1⅝	⅛	Altec Corp		10	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅞	2½	Altec Crp pf		3	3	3	3 +	⅛
64¾	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100	51	50¾	51 +	¾
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	67	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
12	5	AHessLL wt		18	6½	6⅜	6½+	⅜
4⅝	1⅜	Am Apronce		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
14	8	AmBlltrt .50	4	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	
26⅞	14⅞	AmBusP .20	18	1	17	17	17 +	¼
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
16½	10	AmGard Pd	7	19	11½	11	11½+	¼
10⅞	6⅞	Alsraell .26e	7	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
39⅝	31½	A Petrf 1.10	11	3	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞+	⅜
14⅝	6½	A Plan 2.30t	10	8	9⅛	8½	8½—	⅝
4⅝	3	A Prec .05e	10	4	3	3	3 —	⅛
11	9⅝	A RhT 1.13e	10	6	10⅜	10¼	10¼+	⅛
2¼	1⅛	AmRltyT wt		2	1¼	1¼	1¼—	⅛
16¼	4¼	Am Recreat	8	58	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	¼
10⅛	6⅝	ASafeE .68t	6	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6¼	3¾	A Techl .05e	5	17	4½	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
26¾	7¾	AmTrain Sv	14	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾+	⅛
42	16	AMICCp .04	12	32	20⅞	19	19 —	1⅜
2½	1½	Anglo C .10e	11	2	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
24⅝	6¾	Anthony Ind	4	30	7¾	7½	7½—	¼
2	1	AO Indust	11	64	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
30½	20¼	Aquit Ca .20	22	72	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
3½	⅞	Argus Inc		6	7⅛	⅞	⅞—	⅛
22¼	12⅞	Arl Col .08e	13	34	19¼	18⅞	18⅞—	⅜
12¾	9	ArCol pf.48		16	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
27⅝	19⅝	ArkLGs 1.30	7	46	20½	19¾	20	
14⅝	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	16	13¾	13¼	13¼—	¼
15¼	6⅝	Armin Cp	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	6	6⅛	5⅞	6 +	⅛
15¾	8	Asamera O	27	92	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜—	⅝
4⅝	1¾	AssdFd .05p		1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24⅝	5¼	AsdMt 2.10e		7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
31¼	22¼	AsdProd .40	7	1	27	27	27	
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	7	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	3	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
33	21¼	Atic Fin .52	12	9	21	21	21 —	¼
7¾	2¾	AtlcoMtg wt		10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
33⅛	10⅛	AtlCMtl.30e	10	330	31¾	30⅝	30½—	⅝
33⅞	17½	Augatinc .10	20	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
26¼	11	AustralOil	15	19	13¼	13	13	
9½	4	Auto Bldg	7	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	18	3¼	3¼	3¼	
67	41	AutSwit .64e	16	1	46½	46½	46½—	¼
8	3¾	AVC Corp	10	3	4	4	4 +	¼
9½	4	AVEMC .14	8	23	4¾	4½	4⅝—	⅛
40¾	32½	Avondl 1.20b	8	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	¼
20⅝	16½	AVX Corp	13	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12¾	8⅛	Badg M .50e	6	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
18⅝	14½	BanFd 1.43e		9	14¾	14½	14½—	¼
4⅛	1¼	BangPun wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	18	BanstrCtl Lt	11	43	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝+	¼
31	9⅛	BankrU .20e	19	44	14⅝	7⅛	14⅛—	½
7¾	3	Banner .02e	5	13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅝	3½	Barbra Lyn	6	4	3⅝	3½	3½	
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	8	17	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		1	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅝	7¼	Barnwel Ind	36	1	7½	7½	7½	
12⅞	5⅝	Barry R .42t	7	8	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
12⅞	6½	BarryWr .32	7	15	7	6⅝	7 +	⅜
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med	9	2	1½	1½	1½	
8⅝	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	10	16	3	3	3	
13⅞	9⅛	BayrkU .81e		18	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Bell Ind .08	6	18	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
28⅝	20⅛	BenSM 2.65e	7	18	22	21⅞	22 +	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Benrus Crp	10	9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6	BergRlt .36e		3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		6	¾	¾	¾	
17	12½	Brg B pf1.15		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
8⅞	5¼	Bertea Corp	6	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
18½	6½	Berven .03h	9	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
3⅝	2⅛	Bethlem Cp		1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4⅝	1⅝	Beverly Ent	7	9	2⅛	2	2	
14⅝	5⅝	BevHill Bnc	5	11	6	5⅞	6	
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	18	13	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
30½	14½	BinkMf .80a	8	5	16⅝	16⅝	16¾+	¼
31⅛	12⅝	BinnySm .72	9	2	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
14⅞	5	Blo Dynam	13	127	11½	10⅝	10⅞—	½
10⅞	7¼	Blasings .60	6	2	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
4⅞	2⅝	Blount .06	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Bluebird Inc	7	13	3	3	3	
1⅛	¼	Bluebird wt		5	5-16	5-16	5-16	
24⅝	9⅝	Bodin Ap .20	7	12	14½	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Bohack Crp		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12½	5⅛	Bolt Beranek	7	32	6¼	6	6	
44⅝	19⅝	Bowmar Ins	11	238	36	34	34⅝—	1¾
25⅝	7	Bowne .20	5	8	7½	7½	7½	
55	28¼	BowVall .10	107	13	34½	33⅝	34½+	1¼
24⅝	7⅝	Brad Ragan	12	9	11⅞	11½	11⅞+	⅜
80	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	48	7	32¼	32	32¼	
8	4	Brachia .26	7	4	4⅝	4	4	
67⅛	9⅛	BraniftAir wt		3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
16	8⅛	BrfAirA .50t		22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
31¾	17⅛	Brascan Lt 1	4	88	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
10⅝	4	Brase Corp		2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
66½	38	Brewer .40	7	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	BrooksP .16	18	1	6½	6½	6½	
4½	2	BrownCo wt		30	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
37⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	18	x17	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
34⅝	23	BTMtg 2.71e	8	13	25½	24⅞	25½+	1
8½	4⅝	Buildex .20	4	3	4¾	4¾	4¾—	⅛
27⅛	15⅝	Bundy 1.08a	6	4	17¼	17¼	17¼+	¼
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		4	2⅛	2	2	
28½	10	Burnsinl .68	12	12	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
18½	4½	Butler Aviat	6	17	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	29	168	24⅝	22½	24⅝+	1⅜

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	3¼	Cablcom Gn		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	¼
13½	6½	Cagles In A	8	5	9¼	8¾	8¾—	¼
19½	7¼	Caldor .15b	6	26	9¼	8⅞	8⅞—	⅜
13⅛	5⅝	Calcomp		16	8⅝	8½	8⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2¼	Calvert Exp	15	1	3	3	3 +	⅛
13¼	5½	Camcoln .05		15	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
8	5 1-16	CampChib	13	107	7	6 11-16	6 13-16+3-16	
42¼	8⅛	Campin .30b	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼+	⅜
4⅝	2⅜	CdnExp GO	43	10	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	81	6	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 5-16—3-16	
14⅛	5⅝	CdnJvln .30t	96	192	13⅛	12¼	12½—	⅝
8⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	15	270	4	4	4 +	⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Cdn Merrill		3	6	6	6	
15⅞	9⅝	Cdn Occidnt	14	8	12⅞	12¾	12¾+	⅛
38⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	64	8	55½	54⅞	55½+	1
4⅝	2	Canverl Inl		17	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5⅛	3	CapitlFd .12	9	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
21½	4⅝	Caressa .20	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	¼
100	79⅝	Carnaln .08	25	11	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
72½	62⅝	CargPL pf 5		10	63¼	63¼	63¼	
9⅝	4⅝	Carr wt		47	5	5	5 +	⅛
9	4	Carrols Dev	11	18	4⅛	4	4	
30½	16⅞	Castle AM 1	4	5	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
2¼	1⅛	Castleton In	24	8	1½	1½	1½	
18¼	4½	Cavitron Cp	24	12	9⅝	9	9⅛—	⅜
4⅝	1⅝	CelluCraft		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	CenSec .09e		9	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
6⅞	3⅝	Centrnd .11r	5	1	4	4	4	
15½	9⅛	Cenvill Com	3	6	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	
6⅝	3	Certified Cp	4	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅞	1	Cartran Cp	18	18	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9½	5¼	ChadMill .40	5	1	6	6	6	
14⅝	3⅝	ChampH .02	11	147	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜—	¼
3	1⅝	Charan Ind	7	4	2¼	2¼	2¼+	⅛
7⅞	3⅝	Chartr Med	14	31	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
10½	7⅝	Cherr B .16b	17	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
27⅞	22⅞	ChiRiv 1.40a	7	2	23½	23¼	23½+	¼
11¼	7⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅝	6⅝	Chlor C .44a	7	3	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Christian Co	8	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅞	15⅝	CICvF 1.59a		10	18	17⅝	17⅝—	⅜
4⅝	1½	CIMtgGr wt		3	1⅝	1½	1½	
5⅝	2⅝	Cinema 5 Lt		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
36½	10	Circle K .26	13	75	13	12½	12¾—	¼
9⅛	3⅝	CitFinl .16	8	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅞	15¾	CitMtg 1.75e	9	15	16	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	CitMtgl wt		7	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
10⅝	5⅝	CK Petrolm	21	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	CL Finl	4	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
17⅝	8⅝	Clarkan Ind	9	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	
10⅞	3⅝	Clarostat	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Clary Corp		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	67	3	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
27⅞	13	CMI Inv wt		35	16	16⅛	16⅛—	1⅛
12⅝	5¼	Coachmn In	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	14	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
21⅞	11	Coff Mat .56	16	5	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Coho In .15e	6	11	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
30⅝	3⅛	Colt Intl		9	4⅝	3⅞	4 —	⅝
38	14⅝	Coleman .44	11	17	17⅝	17¼	17⅜—	⅜
13⅝	6⅝	CollTow .15e	4	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
11⅝	2⅝	Col Cottl .20		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
26⅝	12⅞	ColwellC .36	8	5	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	
18⅝	7	ColwMtg wt		3	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
44	15	Comb Eim	15	23	23	23	23 +	⅜
38⅝	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	10	17	23⅛	23	23 —	½
68⅝	26	Cominco 1	20	5	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
27⅝	8⅝	ComlAll .32	9	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
12⅝	11⅝	CmlMet .60b	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
29⅝	5⅝	ComPsyc Cr	11	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
28⅝	24⅝	Com PS 1.62	7	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Compoln .32	6	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Cmprsh Des	22	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Compugrp	12	16	2⅛	2	2	
3⅝	1⅝	Comput Inv	6	9	2½	2½	2½	
6⅝	3⅝	Concrd Fab	27		3	3	3 +	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Condec Crp	25	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2⅝	Conroy Inc	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		41	3⅝	3½	3½	
14⅝	8⅝	Cons Ref .20	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜
11⅝	7	Consyne Cp	15	21	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	Cont Mater	8	6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3	Cont Tel wt		13	4½	4½	4½	
30⅝	9	Cook Eic .32	16	16	20⅝	20	20 —	½
28⅝	14⅝	Cook Ind	2	187	20⅞	18⅝	20 +	1⅜
18⅝	14⅝	Cook Pl V 1	6	3	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Cop Jar .20a	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
14⅝	4⅝	Cordon Intl	14	23	7⅝	7½	7½	
21⅝	13⅝	Core Labs	14	7	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Colt Corp		10	3	3	3	
3⅝	¾	ColtCorp wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
14⅝	3	Cousins wt		5	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
29⅝	18	ConCbl Com	37	5	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3⅝	Craig Corp	5	61	3⅝	3	3 +	⅛
8	3	CramrE .21	10	38	7	7	7 —	⅛
16⅝	4	Creatv Mat	8	181	7⅝	6	7⅝+	1⅝
28⅝	13⅝	Creslp 2.20a	10	24	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
21⅝	17⅝	Crompton 1	12	4	18	17⅝	18 +	⅜
19⅝	12⅝	CwnCP 1.16t	12	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
28⅝	6⅝	Crystal Oil	16	10	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
20⅝	5⅝	Cubic Cp .20	9	4	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Curtis Math		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅝	6½	CutterA .22p		23	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
18	6	CutterB .22p		7	7½	7½	7½	
17½	11	CW Transpr	4	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅜

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5⅛	Damon .20p	5	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
3¼	1	Data Contrl		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Data Prod	11	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
10	7¼	DayMin .10e	29	12	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		22	2½	2⅜	2½	
3	1	DCL Inc		2	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
26	11⅞	Dearb St .25	7	54	15	14⅝	14⅞+	⅛
13¾	7	Del Labs	6	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
7⅝	1¼	DeltaCp Am		8	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
20¼	8¼	Dim Fd .50a	5	10	9¼	9	9 —	⅛
57⅞	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	14	16	22½	21⅝	22 +	⅛
21¾	18¼	Depsitr 1.20	7	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	¼
3½	¾	Dero Ind		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	27	18	29⅝	29	29 —	½
16⅞	5	Designcr Jw	6	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2	Detecto Scal		19	2	2	2	
41¼	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	8	16	15¾	15¾—	⅛
15⅝	5	DevonA .05e	4	60	7⅝	7⅛	7½—	⅛
14¼	7½	DHJ Indust	4	15	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
30⅝	10⅞	DiamM Drll	10	24	15½	15⅛	15½—	⅛
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
2¼	⅞	Diodes Inc	10	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Discont Fab	8	4	4⅝	4	4 —	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
32⅝	25½	Dome Petrl	29	74	36	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
22⅝	16⅝	Domtar .60	13	5	21½	21½	21½	
15½	7⅝	DownyS .15e	3	10	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
6¼	1⅝	Drew Natl	42	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
23¼	17½	DrexU 2.22e		2	18⅝	18	18¼+	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	2	12⅝	12½	12½+	⅛
12¼	5⅞	DrFalr .40b	91	5	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9½	8	DuplxPd .16	5	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
15⅞	8½	DurTst .23b	12	25	10¼	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	22	66	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	⅛

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9	E Systm .80	5	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Eagle Cloth		2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
29⅝	9	ErlSchab .36	12	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
6⅞	4½	Earth R .12	15	26	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
28¼	11⅝	EasonOil .30	14	11	14	13	14 +	1
10⅝	3	EstnAir .47t	6	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	¼
15⅝	12	Eastn Co .88	6	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
11⅝	6	Eastrn Frgt	5	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
3¾	1¼	Eckmar Cp	10	5	1½	1½	1½	
12¼	4	Edmos .13	4	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	4	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
9¼	4¼	Edwards .20	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	Egan M .10e		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
20¼	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	7	31	11⅝	10¼	10⅝	—⅝
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	8	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
6⅛	2⅝	Elcor Chm	16	9	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8½	5⅝	El Hose .30r	6	10	6⅛	6	6 —	¼
17⅝	10¼	Electrog .80	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10¼+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assist	7	87	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	
2⅛	⅝	Elect Comp		5	1⅛	1	1⅛	
10⅝	5⅝	Electrn Eng	9	2	9½	9½	9½+	¼
34⅝	16⅝	ElectrnA .80	13	4	25	24¾	25 +	¼
10⅝	3⅝	Electsp .36t	7	4	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅜
3-16	1-16	ElginNat wt		1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
22	13⅝	Elk Horn .88	14	2	15	15	15 +	¼
16	6⅝	El Tronics	7	7	9⅝	9	9 —	¼
7⅝	2⅝	Empress Int	4	3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
11¼	8¼	EpkoSh .64a	6	13	8⅝	8	8 —	¼
4⅝	1⅝	EquityNat		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
7⅝	4½	Ernst A .10r	3	9	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
5⅝	2	Ero Ind		9	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Espey Mfg		1	3	3	3	
12¼	5½	Esq Rad El	4	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4¼	2⅝	Essex Chem	6	9	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
17¼	6½	Etz Lav .09e	8	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Euthenc .20t	41	2	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
17¼	7½	EvanAr .10b	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	¼
35¾	13	ExcelInv Co	17	38	17	15⅝	15⅝—	1¼
20½	10⅝	Execotn .24	14	13	11	10⅞	11	

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	3	Fab Ind	7	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4	¼	Fabrics Nat		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
15½	8	FairNbl .15r	5	37	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	⅜
11¼	3⅝	Falcon Sbd	11	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
18⅝	6	Fam Dol Str	14	15	10⅛	9⅝	10 +	½
15⅝	5½	Fash Fa .32t	9	20	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
3	1⅝	Fed Resrces		22	2⅛	2	2⅛+	¼
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	8	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12½	5⅝	Felsway .32	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅝	3⅝	Fibrebrd wt		39	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
44⅝	25	FidelG 3.25e	8	24	27⅝	26⅝	27¼+	½
4¼	1⅞	Fields Plast		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13¾	8½	Film Cp .06	7	36	12¼	12	12 —	½
5⅝	2⅛	Filmways		5	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
23⅝	6⅝	FlltDyn .01e	8	11	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	½
31½	10	FinSanB .20	4	21	12⅝	12	12⅝+	½
13⅞	9⅝	FinGen .24b	6	4	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	9	6	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
4⅞	1½	Fst Denv wt		4	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
5⅝	4	Fst Rlty Inv		13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
25	10½	FstSL Sh .48	5	9	14¼	13⅝	14	
20⅝	10¼	Fstmark .20	7	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅜
24	9½	FischP 1.11t	8	3	11½	11⅝	11½+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Flaggind .12	9	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7	4⅝	Flagstaff	7	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
12½	7½	Flavrind .30	4	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
15½	10⅝	Flight Safty	14	5	13½	13⅝	13½+	⅜
8⅝	1½	Flock Ind		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Fla Capital	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅝	8	Fla Rock In	6	8	8⅝	8	8⅛+	⅛
37⅝	14⅝	Fluke M .85t	12	4	21	21	21 +	¼
25⅝	8⅝	FlyTiger wt		38	14	13¾	13¾—	¼
10	3	ForestL .09t		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
22⅝	9⅝	FoxStaP .28	9	31	12	11⅝	11⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	FPA Cp .07e	5	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
9⅝	6	Frank Rl .48	9	9	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	FrankNu .32	8	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Fresnilo .40	10	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Friend Frst	15	20	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
11¾	4⅝	Frier Ind	4	6	5	5	5	
25½	12	Frigitronic	28	15	13½	13	13½+	⅝
8⅝	5	Frontier Air	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	FrontAir wt		7	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13⅝	8⅝	Gabriel .43t	6	8	8⅝	8⅝	8½—	⅛
6⅝	5⅝	Galaxy Cpt	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
16	8	Garan .26a	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Garber AL	6	78	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	Garcia Corp	8	12	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	GaylrNtl .20	3	2	3	3	3	
14⅝	6⅞	Gearhart .24	8	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
37⅝	16⅝	G Cinma .40	9	6	18	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
7	3⅝	GenEduc Sv	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .08e	8	2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7⅝	3	G Housewar	3	5	3⅝	3¼	3¼+	¼
9⅝	5⅝	Gen Interior		6	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2⅝	1⅝	G Plyw .81e		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	8	23	5	5	5	
11⅝	5	Gen Resrch	6	13	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	⅜
12⅝	4⅝	Genge Inc	7	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
4	1⅝	Genisco Tch	18	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
22	6⅝	Geon Ind	12	136	11	10⅛	11 +	⅝
8⅝	5⅝	Gerber Sci	23	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
22½	11⅝	Giant F .50a	5	9	12	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
11⅝	7	GiantYel .40	13	30	9 11-16	9⅝	9⅝	
10½	8⅝	GIT Rl 1.20e	8	1	9	9	9	
8⅛	3⅝	Gladng .13t	7	8	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Glasrock Pr		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
17	16	GlatfltrP .80	7	6	17⅝	17	17⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	Gin Ger .20r	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	8⅝	GlenDis .42t	12	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
16⅝	6⅛	GlobeSec Sy	5	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
14⅝	7	Glasser .22	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
16⅞	10⅝	Gloucstr En	6	12	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
12¾	7⅝	Glover Inc	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	Gidblatt .36	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
27	16	Golden Cycl	12	9	18	17½	18 +	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Gold W Mob	10	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15	4	GoodLS .10e	5	2	4¼	4⅛	4¼+	⅛
6⅝	4½	Goodrich wt		25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
6½	3⅝	Gorin Strs	4	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
23⅝	16	Gorm R .90	8	3	17½	17⅝	17½+	⅛
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		33	4⅝	4	4⅝	+⅛
10	8	Gould T .84e	10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	30	33	35½	35	35⅝	
11	5½	GrasVa .37e	11	13	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
13¼	6½	GrayMf .84t	7	1	8	8	8 +	⅛
1⅝	⅝	GreatAm In.		12	⅞	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2½	GtBasin Pet	41	63	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
9¼	6⅝	GtLkCh .05e	11	18	9⅝	9	9 —	½
10⅝	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
25½	4½	Greenm .27t	4	51	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Greer Hyd	8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	10⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	2	10⅝	10⅝	10½	
6⅝	3	GryhdC .20e	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
32⅝	17⅝	GRI Cp .06	24	30	27¼	26	27⅝+	1⅜
88⅝	12⅝	GrossTlc .90	8	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
11	6⅛	Grow C .32b	12	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
7⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	15	3	3	3	3	
7⅞	1	GSC En .05e		3	1¼	1¼	1¼—	¼
4⅝	2⅝	GTI Corp	15	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
12⅝	8	GuardCh .40	9	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10¼	5⅛	Gulfrd Mills	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5½+	⅛
21½	15⅝	GIfMR 2.11e	9	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1	GulfMRlt wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
44⅞	31⅝	Glf Can .60a	22	5	37	36⅝	37 +	½
15⅝	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	3	47	8⅛	7⅝	8 +	⅜
20½	15½	Glf SM 2.29e	7	20	18⅝	17⅝	18¼+	½
2⅝	1¼	Gulf SoM wt		15	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
35	20	Glfstrm LD	9	8	22	21⅝	22 —	⅛

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2⅝	Hallcft Hom	21	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10½	7⅝	HallsMot .40	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6½	HamilC .30e	8	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Hampsh .29t	3	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
10	4½	Hampltn .32	6	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
9⅝	4	Hanvr Plan	15	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
35	22⅝	Harland .15	28	8	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Hart Alf .40	9	18	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
11⅞	2½	Hartfid Zdy	3	55	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
36⅞	19⅝	HartzMt Cp	37	61	30⅞	29⅝	30⅝+	⅛
5¼	1⅝	Harvey Grp	35	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
12¼	5	Hasbro Ind	8	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Hasting .20a	7	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
4⅞	1⅞	HavdnS .05p		24	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝+	¼
5⅞	3⅝	HealthM .30	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
4⅞	1⅝	Heinick Inst	10	7	2⅛	2	2⅛—	⅛
15⅞	11⅝	Helim 1.34e	8	65	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅝	9⅛	Her Mal .48	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15	4⅝	HerltJo .24e	12	10	14	14	14	
11⅞	5	HIG Inc	26	7	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝+	¼
10⅛	6⅛	HiShear Cp	37	142	10⅛	10	10	
6⅞	3	Hillhvn .23t	8	6	4⅛	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1	Holly Corp	20	3	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
47⅞	35⅛	HomeOA .50	37	8	46⅛	46	46⅝+	⅛
23⅝	15⅞	HormelG .81	14	2	19⅝	19¼	19⅝+	⅛
13	5⅛	Horn Hardrt		3	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
20⅝	9⅝	Hoskins 1	6	24	11⅝	11	11⅝+	¼
22⅝	17⅞	HospM 2.08e	8	2	18⅝	18⅛	18¼—	⅛
3	1	HospMtg wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅝	11⅝	Hosp Mtr In	9	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	½
25⅝	15⅞	Hotel I 2.10e	8	3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
18⅝	5⅝	HousRo .02e	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6⅞	House Vi .32	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
39⅞	20⅝	Houst Oil M	26	131	37⅝	35⅝	36 —	1⅛
1⅝	⅝	Howell Ind	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
53	33⅛	HubellA 1.08	14	6	40	39⅝	39⅝—	⅜
53½	33⅝	HubellB 1.08	14	17	40⅛	40	40⅛	
79½	50⅛	Hub pfAT.75		1	60	60	60 +	2⅛
57⅞	40	HudBOG .70	29	1	50	50	50 +	⅛
6	2⅛	Hudson Gen		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
19⅝	6½	Hufmn .40e	7	10	9	8⅞	9	
8⅛	3	HuntHlf .42t	4	5	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
26⅞	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	17	15	25⅝	25½	25⅝+	⅛
17⅝	4	Hycel Inc		12	4½	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
28⅛	15⅝	HysFd 1.23t	9	15	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16½	12¼	ICB Corp	11	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
22⅝	17⅝	ICM R I. 0e	10	3	19⅝	19½	19½	+⅛
8½	4⅝	IMC Magnet	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Imoco Gate	8	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅜
		ImCh fn.27e		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .88	33	276	44⅝	43⅝	43⅝+	⅜
6	2⅝	IsercoCp .12	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	4⅛	IndianHd wt		7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
3⅞	1	Inflight Svc		7	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
6⅝	4⅝	InlandCr .08	8	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅝	5½	Instron .05e	9	3	8	8	8 —	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Instrum Sys	8	23	1¾	1½	1¾+	¼
12½	3⅝	IntegRe .19t	6	54	3⅝	3½	3⅝—	⅛
1¼	9-16	Intl Banknot		10	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
13⅝	5⅝	Int Foodsvc	5	9	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
6⅝	3	InFuneral S	6	6	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
14⅝	9⅝	IntGenln .70	6	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
14⅝	5⅝	Int Prot .10	5	8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
5⅝	2	Int Strtch		4	2	2	2	
87⅞	19½	Int Syst .12h	20	z2800	42	40	40¼—	2
8½	2½	Interphoto		2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
22¼	12½	Interpool	14	16	16⅝	15½	16⅝+	1
12⅞	10½	Interway Cp	6	15	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	+¼
6½	2½	Investm Fla	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
36⅝	21¾	InDiv A 1.80	6	21	25	24	24½+	⅞
9¼	5½	InvDivB .45	6	2	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	⅛
8½	3½	Inv Fund A		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	11	InvRlT 1.42e	12	15	12½	12	12¼	
10¼	7¼	Inv Roy .14a	15	4	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
15⅝	6⅝	Iroquois Bd	10	5	7½	7¼	7¼—	¼
10⅝	3⅝	Irvin Indust	8	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	½
8	5½	ISC Ind .30	7	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp	6	31	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
2⅝	1	ITI Corp		8	1	1	1 —	⅛

J-K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	5⅝	Jemswy .16t	4	28	6	5⅝	5⅝	
10	5½	Jeannette	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
24⅝	12⅝	Jervis 1.30t	5	5	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	11	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	9	150	11¾	11¼	11½+	⅜
37⅝	18¼	ohn Pd .16	33	4	29	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
9⅝	6½	Jupiter Ind	6	3	7	7	7	
11	5⅝	K Tel Intl	7	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
7⅝	4	Kaisrin .22r	6	861	7½	6⅞	7¼+	⅜
5⅝	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	15	2⅛	2	2⅛	⅛
7½	3⅝	aneMKill wt		14	6⅝+	6⅛	6	⅝
37½	23⅝	KanebS 1.04	9	18	27⅝	27	27½+	½
34⅝	6⅝	Kauf Brd wt		34	14½	14	14¼+	⅛
14⅝	8	Kay Corp	14	5	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10½	4½	Kenwin .32	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
23½	11⅝	Kewanee .48	7	164	12⅝	11½	12⅝+	⅝
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	10	24	2 7-16	2 5-16	2 5-16	
12⅝	3⅝	Kilearn Pr	22	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp		24	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
14⅝	6½	Kingstip .12	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
10⅝	4	Kit Mfg	10	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
18⅝	5⅝	Kleinerts		3	6	6	6	
27⅝	11⅝	Knicker Toy	8	66	19⅝	18⅝	19½—	½
12⅝	6⅝	Knott H .15p		182	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1⅝	LaBarge		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅝	8¼	Lafay Radio	6	72	10¼	9⅝	10⅛+	⅜
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	143	8	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	¼
12⅝	5⅛	LaMaur .36	6	7	5⅝	5½	5½—	¼
8½	4½	Lane W .24t	5	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6½	4⅝	LaPointe .20	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Lndmrk Ld	3	5	2½	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
16⅝	10⅝	LarwR 1.24e	9	9	12	11⅝	12 +	⅛
1⅝	⅝	LarwinR wt		18	13-16	¾	¾	
38	11⅝	LCA Cp .11e	7	16	14½	14	14 —	⅛
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
14	5	LaGran .16	7	1	6½	6½	6½	
20	9⅝	Lea Ronl .24	12	2	15⅝	15½	15½—	⅜
9⅝	3⅝	Leader Intl		19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
5½	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		30	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
17⅝	8⅞	Leath Co .50	5	6	9⅛	9	9⅛+	¼
25	12½	Lee Entr .30	9	3	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
7⅝	4¼	Lee Natl	7	7	4½	4⅛	4½+	¼
7⅝	4⅛	Lehigh Pres	6	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
20⅛	7⅝	Leigh Pr .40	4	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6	Leisure Tec	4	10	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
55½	35⅝	LernerSt .96	7	237	40	39¼	39⅝+	⅜
41⅝	23	LernerSt wt		250	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝+	⅜
18⅝	8	LesFay .32b	5	16	8⅝	8¼	8¼	
4½	1	Libco Corp		10	1	1	1 —	⅛
4⅝	2½	Lincoln Am	13	14	3	3	3	
22	11½	Lloyds Elec	5	15	13⅝	12⅞	13¼+	⅜
2⅝	1⅛	Lodge S .05e	77	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	6¼	Lohmn .32a	8	5	8	7⅝	8	
19⅝	5⅝	LoewThe wt		41	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5¼	3⅝	LSB In .46t	6	1	3½	3½	3½	
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		39	3⅝	3⅛	3¼—	⅛
10⅝	2	Luby Corp		15	2¼	2	2 —	⅛

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	2⅝	MamMrt .22		27	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6¾	3⅝	Mangel Strs	15	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11	5⅞	Mansf T .50	6	1150	6	5	5¼—	⅝
4	3½	Marinduq B		201	4½	4	4⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Mark Contrl		2	5½	5½	5½	
4⅝	3	Marlene Ind	8	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
9½	4⅝	Marshal Ind	6	8	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	¼
13½	5½	Masland .40	8	9	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	MaterR .10e	11	2	10½	10⅝	10⅛	
10⅝	4	MaulBro .10	8	41	4⅝	4	4⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅝	McCro wt n		6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅜
16½	5	McCull Oil		115	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	McDonh.40	5	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
15⅝	10⅝	Means FW 1	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2	Medaln Leis	9	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
10⅝	3⅝	Medco Jwly	4	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	4⅝	Medenco .08	10	16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅛
43⅝	31⅝	MediaGn .54	13	1	35	35	35 +	¼
7⅝	1⅝	Mego Intl In		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
21	10½	MEM Co .64	5	6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	MerleN .20a	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
8⅝	3½	Metrocare	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11½	2⅝	Metro Grtg	7	2	2½	2½	2½	
5⅝	3	Mich Genl	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅝	8¼	MidId3C .30b	3	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
15	9	MidRub .32e	7	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
19	7½	MidFinl .36b	6	5	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
25⅝	13⅝	Milgo Elect	9	15	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	
14⅝	7⅝	Miller H	3	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	MillOnx .36t	5	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
30⅝	18⅝	Mil Roy .20e	10	7	22¼	22	22⅛+	⅛
19⅝	11	MoBeef Pkr	4	5	13	12⅝	13 +	¼
41⅝	18⅝	Mitchell En	16	54	22⅝	21⅝	22 +	⅛
5⅞	2⅝	Mite Corp	9	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅝	1⅝	MoAmCo Cp	3	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Modern Md	5	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
9⅝	4⅝	Mlybden wt		49	7⅝	7	7⅝+	½
16¼	9⅝	MigGr 1.29e	9	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼
6⅝	4	MottSup .41t	6	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3¼	1⅝	Mouldings		2	2½	2½	2½	
18	14⅝	MtVernM 1	6	1	15	15	15	
12½	8⅝	MPB Cp .40	5	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	MPS Intl Cp	15	10	2	2	2	
18⅝	9⅝	Multi A .09h	12	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	MWA .40r	8	16	7	7	7	

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	7	8	3	3	3	
7⅝	3⅝	NardaM .14t	5	6	5⅝	5	5 —	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Nat Alfalfa	23	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅝	1	NatBellas H		12	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
21⅝	12⅝	Nat Gen wt		14	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Nat Gn wt n		33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	NatHlth Ent	9	10	2¼	2⅝	2¼	
1⅝	½	Natlnd wt		10	13-16	⅝	13-16+	⅛
16¼	3⅝	NKinney Cp	4	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅜
22½	7⅝	NMedEn .10	7	38	10½	10¼	10¼+	¼
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	9	5	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11	6½	NatSpin .05e	6	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
4	1¼	Nat System	54	8	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	NallDon .35t	43	1	3½	3½	3½	
5⅝	2⅝	Neonex .05	6	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	Newcor .60	10	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
58⅝	25⅝	NEng Nuclr	33	29	54⅝	52⅝	54⅝+	2⅛
1⅝	⅝	Newldria M	18	28	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
4	1⅝	Newpark Rs	11	43	2	1⅝	2 +	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	N Proc .35e	16	19	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	7	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Nichols SE	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23½	18⅝	NJBPI 2.21a	8	8	19⅝	19⅝	19½+	½
12⅝	4⅝	Noel Indust	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Nortek Inc	10	15	3	3	3 —	⅛
5⅝	1	NorAm Dev		3	2½	2⅛	2½	
5⅛	1⅝	NoAmMt wt		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
18⅝	7⅝	NorAm Roy	26	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
8⅝	5⅝	NorCdn Oils	20	13	7⅛	7	7⅛+1-16	
29⅝	16⅛	NNGMob wt		77	17⅝	17	17¼—	½
7⅝	4⅝	Novo Corp	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	4	Nuclear Dat.		7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
26⅝	18½	NumacO Gs	30	7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅜

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	4½	OEA Inc	5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42¾	17	Offshore Cp	9	1	20½	20½	20½—	⅛
5⅝	3½	Ohio Art .20	20	8	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
23⅞	16⅝	OhioBrass 1	12	9	19⅝	19½	19½—	¼
20	9⅝	Oh Sealy .20	10	20	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
25½	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	4	22	18⅝	18⅝	18½+	⅜
1⅝	7-16	OmgLTV wt		3	⅝		⅝+1-16	
42¼	16⅝	OnanCp .30e	7	30	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
90¼	55¼	OOkep 5.47e	11	2,550	80	79¼	80 +	1¼
28⅝	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	4	55	9⅝	8⅝	9 —	⅝
7	2½	Originala	31	1	2½	2½	2½	
11½	7⅝	OSullivn .50	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
21	9	Outdr Sprt I	3	4	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
28⅝	12⅝	OvertrDr .32	9	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	¼
2⅛	1	Oxford Elec		4	1⅛	1	1⅛	
11¼	5⅝	OxfdFst .30r	9	4	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6⅝	4	Ozark Airlin	26	41	4	3⅞	4	

P-Q

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22⅝	19⅝	PGESpf 1.50		25	19⅝	19½	19½—	¼
17⅝	15⅛	PGRd pf1.25		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	½
31⅝	27½	PG 9.2pf2.32		3	28¼	28¼	28¼+	¼
28⅝	25⅝	PG 8.1pf2.04		1	26	26	26	
30⅝	27⅝	PGE 9pf2.25		2	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
27½	24⅝	PG 7⅛pf1.96		6	25	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
27⅞	25⅝	PGE 8pf 2		7	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝+	⅛
7⅝	6⅝	P Holdg .34	10	14	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝+	¼
64	54	PacLt pf4.50		z30	56½	56½	56½—	½
61½	52	PacLt pf4.36		z50	54¼	54¼	54¼—	1¼
16¼	13½	PNwTel 1.0a	9	23	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
5-32	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		15	1-16	1-16	1-16	
19	7⅝	PacSv L .28	4	17	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
16⅝	9⅝	Pall Corp	18	22	16⅝	15	16⅛+	1⅛
	3⅝	PalomF .10e	4	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
18⅝	14⅝	PaloM 1.70e	8	20	14⅝	14¼	14¼	
2⅝	1	PalmrMt wt		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅝	5⅝	Pandl Bradf	12	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝+	⅛
3⅝	2	Pantasote	16	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8	4⅝	Park El .24t	7	1	5	5	5	
35	19⅝	Parsons .33e	19	2	27¼	27	27 —	⅜
6½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
21¼	11¼	Patagoni Cp	9	253	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅝	6⅝	PatoCG .20e		17	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
2	1	PeaseEll wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Peel Elder	21	4	10⅝	10	10	
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Dix wt		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
12⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60a	6	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
13½	11¼	PenRIE 1.10	8	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
23	16⅛	PenTra .70a	6	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
5	1⅞	Penob Shoe		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Pentron Ind	20	18	13-16	13-16	13-16—1-16	
13⅝	7⅝	PepCom .40	6	5	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
25⅝	16	PEPI Inc	12	3	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅜
6½	4½	Perini .20e	3	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅞	5	Permaner	16	8	6⅝	6	6⅝+	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Pertec Corp	9	3	5	5	5 +	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Phil LD .52r	6	92	6⅝	6½	6½	
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Stl		3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Pic n Pay St	11	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9½	4⅝	Piedind .24	4	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	
9⅝	7	Pioner Plas	8	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
5½	2½	Pioneer Sys	6	78	2⅝	2⅛	2¼—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Pioneer Tex	5	30	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
67⅝	26	PitDMo 1.20	11	4	47	46½	46½—	½
7⅛	6⅝	PitWVT .57e	9	3	6⅝	6¼	6¼+	⅛
45⅞	33⅛	Pittway .60b	15	5	36½	36⅝	36½+	⅛
21½	7⅝	PizzaCp Am	15	16	11½	11⅝	11½+	⅛
10⅝	3⅝	Plant Ind	16	4	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
36½	17⅝	Planirnics	12	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
3¼	1	Plaza Group	6	16	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
6¼	1⅝	PNB MR wt		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
11½	9½	Pneu Sc .60	7	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2½	Pneumo Dy		3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Poloron Pd		1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
15	8½	Polychr .65t	8	22	12	11⅝	11⅝+	½
8⅝	3⅝	Potter Inst		9	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Prairie Oil	24	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝—	⅛
16¼	12	Pratt Lmb 1	7	6	12	12	12	
5⅝	3	Pratt Rd .30	6	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Prel Corp	3	10	5	4⅝	5 +	⅜
33⅛	16⅝	PrenHall .84	13	80	22½	22	22½	
13⅝	9⅝	PresRIA .84	89	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
13⅝	¾	PresRl B .84	89	3	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
13⅝	3⅝	Presley Cos	3	213	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
15⅝	8⅝	Preston .56	7	3	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅜
16⅝	6½	Prime Equit	7	16	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
24⅝	15⅝	Proler Intl 1	6	5	17	17	17 +	¼
25⅝	14	PrpCT 1.82e	8	15	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
11	9⅝	ProvGs .72a	6	8	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅜
2⅝	2⅛	PrdRIE .24e	31	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	10	ProdBdd .24	13	4	15⅛	15	15 —	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Prud Fund		5	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅛	5	PSA Inc wt		4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
10¼	5⅝	PuntaGrd Is	5	8	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	13	6	14	13½	13½—	⅜

R

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
19⅝	11	Ranchrs Ex	24	10	12½	12½	12½+	¼
37¼	22⅝	RangrO Can	100	17	33⅛	33	33	
		RngOCan fn		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
34⅝	19⅝	Ransbrg .40	9	3	23⅝	23	23¼+	¼
6⅝	3⅝	RapdAm wt		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
7	4⅝	Rath Pack		7	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
7	4	Ray Resrcs	11	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	RB Indust	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Reading Ind		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	15½	RealEsl 1.40	12	6	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
15½	12⅝	RltInT 1.60e	11	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23½	16	Rlt RT 2.21e	8	3	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
27⅝	14⅝	Recrion Crp	6	24	24	23½	23⅝+	½
3¼	1½	Reeves Telc	9	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
17¼	7⅝	RefrigTr .12	7	18	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
9½	7	ReitlFd .78e		29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
12	9⅝	Rem Ar .80	7	41	11⅛	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	RepHous .16	4	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2	9-16	RepMfln wt		75	1⅛	1	1⅛	
51	28⅝	RepNat NY	6	1	29½	29½	29½	
68⅝	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	47	10	63	63	63 +	¼
11⅝	5⅝	Reserve OG	13	39	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5¼	Resistfix .30	9	5	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
4¼	1⅝	Resrtslntl A	10	2	2½	2⅛	2½	
4½	1½	Rest Assoc		27	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	⅛
8¼	2⅝	Rex Nor .14t		27	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4½	RH Med Svc	4	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	4⅝	Riblet Prod	4	7	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
6½	2	Richlon .15e		5	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8⅝	6¼	RicoArg Mn		5	8½	8½	8½	
2½	⅝	Riker Maxs	3	17	15-16	⅞	15-16+1-16	
1⅝	½	Riker Mx pf		1	9-16	9-16	9-16—1-16	
20⅝	7⅝	Riley Co	7	2	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
18⅞	8½	RisdonM .36	5	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
10	6¼	RitFinB .24	12	105	10	7⅞	10 +	2⅛
15⅝	5½	Robino Lad	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
32½	15⅝	Robintech	20	29	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	¼
6⅛	2⅝	Roblin Ind	4	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25	16⅝	Rogers Corp	21	1	20	20	20	
8½	3⅝	Roland Intl	3	18	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	½
13⅝	5⅛	Rollins Intl	7	17	5⅝	5½	5⅝+	⅛
10⅝	4	Rossmor Cp	4	8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
4⅝	1	Rossmor wt		10	2	2	2	
26½	16⅝	Rowan .14	15	30	22⅝	22½	22½+	¼
9⅝	6⅞	Royal Amer		3	9	9	9 —	⅛
6	3	RoyBch Col	8	17	3⅝	3¼	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	RPS Prod		2	3	3	3	
2¼	1⅝	RSC Indust	12	11	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Rusco Ind	13	10	1½	1½	1½	
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	4	3	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
29⅝	13½	RyanHo .10e	15	16	21⅝	21½	21⅝+	⅛
31⅞	18½	Rydr Sys wt		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
7⅝	2½	Ryersn Hay		5	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛

S

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
43⅝	27⅝	SabRoy .44b	18	35	30	29½	29⅝—	⅛
21⅝	10⅞	StJohnsT .62	4	1	11	11	11	
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	15	14	6	5⅝	6	
30⅝	14⅝	Sambo Rest	28	177	22⅛	21	21⅝+	1⅛
8	5¼	S Carlo .85r	6	2	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
48	34⅝	San JW 2.06	8	8	37½	37	37½+	½
7¼	2⅝	Sanitas .12	15	39	3⅛	3	3⅛—	⅛
5⅝	2½	Sargent Ind		12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
7¼	4⅝	Saturn Airw	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
17½	7¼	Saundr L .20	5	12	9½	9¼	9½+	⅜
7	3⅝	Savoy Ind		10	4⅝	3⅞	4⅛	
9⅝	7½	Schenut .20e	5	4	8½	8½	8	
9⅝	6½	Schick Inc	3	15	7⅝	7¾	7⅝—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Schiller Ind	19	5	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4¼	2⅝	Sci Mgt .12e	6	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
15⅝	6⅝	Scient Atlan	11	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
8¼	1⅝	Scottex Cp		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35⅝	11¾	ScottyHo .05	23	32	20¾	20	20¼+	⅜
10⅝	6⅝	ScrivBog .32	5	16	7	6⅝	7 +	⅛
21⅝	14⅝	Scurry Rain	104	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞+	⅛
22	10⅝	Sea Contain	8	75	15	14½	15⅛+	⅞
4⅞	2⅝	Sealectr Cp	7	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
10	4⅝	Season All	8	2	5⅝	5½	5½	
15½	7⅝	Sec Mt 1.28e	7	108	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅝	½	SecMt In wt		15	13-16	¾	¾—	⅛
15⅝	5⅝	Sec Plastics	6	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
7⅝	2⅝	Seligm Asso	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	8¼	Selig Ltz .40	4	3	10½	10½	10½+	¼
23⅝	8¼	Semtec .48t	8	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
16⅝	4½	Service Cp I	6	40	6	5⅝	6 +	⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Servo Corp	7	2	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛
14⅛	8	Servotr .10r	8	8	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Shaer Shoe		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
24⅞	9⅝	Shawin .27h	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
13⅝	5	SheltrR .05e	2	20	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	
13⅛	6⅞	ShndCp .71t	4	8	7	7	7 —	⅛
21⅛	8	Shnandh Oil	26	15	8⅝	8	8⅝+	⅛
16⅝	14⅛	Shn O pf1.25		6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
25	12⅝	Sherwd Med	10	7	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
6½	3¼	Shopwll .26e	34	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅛+	⅛
16⅝	11½	Showbot .60	7	1	13½	13½	13½	
13	4	ShulmTr En	13	11	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
12¼	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	
10⅛	7⅛	Sierracin Cp	15	31	8⅝	8	8⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅝	6	SikesCp .20	11	4	6½	6½	6½	
8	6⅝	Simkins .50	6	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4	3	Sim Sch .10e	8	9	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
9	4⅝	Simplxt .37t	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅝	11⅝	Simplex Wir		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
17⅝	7⅛	SkyCity Strs	8	3	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	SMDInd .28t	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
11½	3	Solitron .06	36	23	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Sonder Brdc	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
28½	10⅝	Soundsn .40	7	30	18⅛	17½	17½	
10⅞	8⅛	SoestCa .80a	9	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
25⅝	18⅛	SCEO pf1.56		z300	20	20	20	
23⅛	16⅛	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
67⅛	46⅝	Sou Roy 1.20	33	2	62⅝	62	62 —	⅜
24⅛	8	Specty Rest	6	7	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10	6⅞	Spectra .24	5	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
7	3⅝	SpedOP .31t	31	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Speizmn Ind	3	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	5	10	5½	5¼	5½+	⅛
14½	7⅝	SSP Ind .22r	6	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
18	12⅛	SidAllian .80	4	2	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
5	1⅝	Std Dredge		3	2½	2½	2½	
14⅝	7	StdDredg pf		250	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
25⅛	7⅝	StdMotA .42	6	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
3½	2	StdPac Corp	5	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
23⅝	20⅝	Std Prod	5	13	23⅛	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
28⅛	20⅝	St Shrs 1.63t		1	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
20⅝	14⅛	Stange .20	16	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
7	4⅝	StanlyA .40t	50	2	6	6	6	
15¼	7	StarrtHo .20	6	1	8	8	8	
10⅛	7⅝	StateSL .20h	5	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
24⅝	10⅝	Statham Ins	14	24	17	16½	16¾+	¼
5⅝	3¼	Steimet Inc	10	10	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Steiber Ind	8	34	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
31⅞	14⅝	Stepn Ch .28	10	1	17	17	17	
2½	1	Sterl Electr	12	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	6	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
15⅞	7	Sterndent	7	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3	Stevcoknit	3	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	StopShop .90	6	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
19⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	6	25	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Stratin Grp	12	10	1¾	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3⅝	Struth Wells	14	4	4⅝	4½	4½+	⅛
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	5	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	
9¼	4¾	Sunair .12e	7	6	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
7	4⅝	SupFdSv .20	5	10	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
12⅛	4	Sup Ind Intl	4	2	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
17½	7⅛	Sup Surg Mf	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
38⅝	16⅝	Superscop	9	203	32⅝	30½	32 —	⅛
2⅝	⅞	Supronics	14	1	1	1	1	
9	3⅝	Susquhana		10	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12⅞	9	Susqu pf.75k		6	9	9	9	
8⅞	2⅛	Synalloy	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
107	46¼	Syntex .40	33	843	101½	96⅝	100⅝+	4
8⅝	2½	System Eng	42	127	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛

T

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
17½	11¾	Tasty B .88a	8	7	12⅝	12⅝	12½—	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13½	5⅛	Techcl Oper	9	9	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
3	1⅝	Techcl Tape	9	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
19¼	6½	Tchnicolor	8	9	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅜
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol	15	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
27¼	14¼	Telefix 1.29t	5	2	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
3⅛	¾	Telex Cp wt		12	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		42	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
6⅝	2⅞	Tensor Co	5	12	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	25	42	18¼	16⅞	18¼+	1⅛
25¼	11⅝	TesoroPt wt		8	13⅝	13	13⅝	
8	3¾	Texasint Co	9	20	4⅛	4	4	
7⅛	3⅝	Texstar	4	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	
25⅛	10¼	Textron wt		4	13½	13	13⅛+	⅜
7⅛	3⅝	ThorMk .32t		4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11⅝	6⅝	Thriftmrt .05	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
14¼	4⅝	Tidwell .30	5	13	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
7	4⅝	Tiffanyl .10r	7	x4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
11⅞	7⅛	Timple .10e	5	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
9⅛	2⅝	Titmus Opt		7	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
25⅝	16⅝	Tokheim .35	8	8	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
11½	3⅝	Toichin Inst	5	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		z200	53¼	53¼	53¼+	¼
24⅝	7	ToppsG .20e	9	12	9	8½	9 +	⅜
18¼	13⅝	Torin .40b	7	1	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	38	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
8	3½	TownCnt .20	6	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	TranLux .35	21	7	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	⅛
1⅝	1	Trnsair .01e		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
26⅛	4½	TWA wt		392	5⅛	5	5 —	⅜
9¼	4½	Treadw .31t	7	4	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
9½	5	TriStMtr .12	5	4	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
9½	3¼	Tufico Corp	6	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
12½	4½	Turbodyne	17	1	6	6	6	
14⅝	5⅞	Tyco Labs	7	11	8½	8⅛	8½	

U

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	1⅛	UIP Corp	7	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
12⅝	7⅞	UnFinl .74t	4	3	8	7⅞	7⅞	
25⅝	10	Uninvest .60	4	4	10⅝	10¼	10¼+	⅛
27½	18⅝	UnaTr 2.38e	8	5	20	19⅝	19⅝	
11	6⅝	UnAirPr .40	5	4	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
2⅝	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc		16	2 9-16	2½	2 9-16+1-16	
2⅝	1	UnBrand wt		58	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	16	UnCosF .82t	9	4	16⅛	16	16⅛—	⅛
12⅞	4⅝	Un Dollar St	4	4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
3	1⅝	Unit Foods	6	265	2	1¾	1⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	UnFat Corp		14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
1½	5-16	UnNatCp wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		37	11-16	⅝	11-16+1-16	
11	9⅝	Un Nat pf.70		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
19⅞	7⅞	UnP Dy .60a	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅝	25⅝	USBnT 2.19e	13	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞+	¼
7⅝	4⅞	US Cer .10e	7	1	5	5	5	
10¼	6⅝	US Filter	13	107	11	10⅝	11 +	⅜
21⅛	16⅝	USLsR 1.25e	13	12	17¼	17⅛	17¼+	⅛
2⅝	1	USLsg R wt		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅝	2	USNat Rsrc	5	53	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10⅞	4⅞	US Radium	5	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
12¼	6⅞	US Reductn	7	115	13½	11⅞	13¼+	1¾
14⅛	8⅝	USRubR .54	9	17	11¼	10¼	11¼+	⅞
29½	14	Unitek Corp	11	17	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
31	16½	Unity Buy S	17	6	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
2⅞	1¼	Un Cont .04t		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	97	17	5	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
13⅝	6½	Univ Sav .26	4	3	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3½	URS Systms	6	43	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
7	4	UVInd wt		10	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	

V

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
20⅝	7⅝	VallesSt .95t	10	1	8½	8½	8½	
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	25	31	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
24⅞	9½	Valmac .40b	4	24	19⅞	19½	19½—	⅜
5½	2⅛	ValueLin D		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
15⅝	8½	VanDorn .28	7	15	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛
3⅞	2	Varo Inc	6	12	2⅝	2½	2½	
23	12¼	Veecolns .24	8	3	15¼	15¼	15¼+	¼
3¼	1¼	Verit Indust	15	2	1½	1½	1½	
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	8	28	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5½	1½	Vertipil Inc	10	8	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
10⅛	4	Vesely Co	36	4	4⅝	4½	4½	
5⅝	2½	Viatech Inc		2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
5⅛	1½	Viewlex		48	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	Viking Genl	4	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4	Vikoa Inc	62	3	4⅝	4¼	4⅝+	⅛
17⅝	4½	Vintage Ent	4	16	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	6	10	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅛	3½	Vulc Cp .10	12	18	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	Vulc Inc .30	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

W-Y-Z

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7⅝	4¼	WabMag .10	11	3	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
17⅝	6⅞	Wacknht .28	8	3	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞+	⅛
18⅛	10⅛	WagnrEl .40	6	5	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝—	⅛
10⅝	6	Wainoco Oil	17	21	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
17¼	13⅝	WalcoN .25r	8	8	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
22¼	10½	WardCR Dg	20	24	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	⅛
8⅛	3	Wards .10p	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
14	3½	WarC pfC.05		76	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
37	18⅝	WasPstB .40	8	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
15	12⅝	WashRl 1.20	15	10	15	14⅞	15 +	⅜
6⅝	3⅝	Weld Tu Am	15	5	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	
8	4	Welco Ent	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅝	12⅛	WellsNat Sv	21	120	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
22¼	9	WestChP .72	8	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Westats Pfl		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
6⅝	4	Westn Decal	23	23	6 9-16	6⅝	6½+1-16	
20⅝	12½	Westn Finl	4	18	14⅝	13¼	13¼—	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	WstPac I wt		3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
15⅝	4⅞	Westran Ind	8	16	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
4⅞	2½	Whitehal Cp	7	3	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼
19⅝	16⅝	Whiting 1.20	9	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	¼
2⅝	⅝	Whittakr wt		4	1	15-16	1 +1-16	
2½	1	Wichita Ind		2	1⅝	1½	1⅝+	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Willcx Gibb	6	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅝	7⅝	Wmhous .20	6	18	9	8½	9 +	⅜
5⅝	3⅝	WlshrO .20t	12	39	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
12⅝	7⅝	WilsonCo .80	7	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3	WilsonBr .30	6	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
4½	2¼	Wlsn P .06p	21	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
10¼	7¼	Winkima .40	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
7⅝	3½	Winston Mil	5	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
63	53⅝	Wis P pf4.50		10	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6	Wolv Ind .32	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22	7⅛	Wood In .32t	6	8	10	9⅞	10 —	⅛
13	4⅝	Woodmoor	5	32	5⅝	4⅛	5⅛+	1⅛
12⅝	9	Work Wr .80	5	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
16⅝	7	Wrather Cp	75	1	9	9	9 —	⅛
1⅝	13-16	Wright Har		6	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	
10¼	3	WTC Air .10	6	734	3⅝	3	3⅛—	⅛
40¼	13	WUI In .20e	8	24	15⅝	15¼	15⅛—	⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Wyle Labs	6	6	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
29⅝	8	Wynn Intl	7	38	14⅝	13⅝	14¼+	⅛
14⅛	10	WymBan .40	7	12	10⅝	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
17⅝	11⅝	Yates Ind	9	136	15⅝	14½	15⅛+	⅝
4⅝	3⅛	Zero Mfg	8	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	ZimHom .24	12	5	5	5	5	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 30, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	345	Matsu El Wks	740
Canon Camera	255	Mits. Hvy Ind	234
Dai Nip. Print	348	Mitsubi Corp	465
Fuji Bank	581	Mitsui Co	565
Fuji Photo	321	Mitsukoshi	616
Hitachi	252	Nippon Elec	208
Honda Motor	747	Sharp	238
C. Itoh	670	Shiseido	1,080
Jap. Air Lines	2,450	Sony Corp	4,590
Kansai El P	890	Sumitomo Bk	594
Kao Soap	363	Taisho Marine	543
Kirin Brewery	378	Takeda Chem	240
Komatsu	307	Teijin	304
Kubota I Wks	401	Tokyo Marine	589
Matsu E Ind	641	Toray	267
		Toyota Motor	730

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	126.2	125.3	144.8	121.6
Brussels	154.57	154.58	165.36	154.14
Frankfurt	120.01	119.52	156.21	115.25
London 30	417.7	417.7	509.5	413.2
London 500	177.55	177.10	217.35	175.85
Milan	121.67	118.52	147.36	95.40
Paris	99.6	99.0	118.3	99.0
Sydney	506.61	500.52	667.27	500.52
Tokyo (n)	4889.19	4870.90	5358.74	4377.77
Tokyo (o)	370.51	369.95	422.48	340.11
Zurich	332.5	335.0	413.8	332.5

(n) New. (o) Old.

Eurodollars

Aug. 30, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix	10 3/4	11	—1/3
One Month	11 1/2	11 5/8	+3/8
3 Months	11 1/2	11 5/8	—1/16
6 Months	11 1/2	11 5/8	—
One Year	10 3/4	10 7/8	—1/16

European Gold Markets

Aug. 30, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	105.75	105.50	—1.80
Zurich	107.25	105.50	—1.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	109.57	109.32	—1.41

U.S. dollars per ounce.

STUDEBAKER-WORTHINGTON, INC.

New York, N.Y. USA

(hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation")

Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —
Berliner Handels-Gesellschaft — Frankfurter Bank —
Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Bayerische Vereinsbank
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

have made application for the admission to quotation and official listing on the Stock Exchange in Frankfurt am Main of 4,290,759 registered Shares of Common Stock of Studebaker-Worthington, Inc. each having a par value of US $ 1, that is 3,600,814 Shares issued as at March 31, 1973 — with rights by the holders of record to dividends declared after July 25, 1973 — and 689,945 Shares reserved for issuance as at March 31, 1973 under the corporations's incentive Stock Option Plans of 1968, 1969 and 1973 or the Corporations's Alternate Stock Plan (1970), —with dividend rights from the date on which they are issued.

On completion of the admission procedure the shares will be quoted officially on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange in Deutsche Marks per share.

Delivery will be effected solely by joint participation in a "Collective Deposit" (Sammelbestand) with a German securities deposit bank where the shares will be held in denominations of one, 5, 10, 25, 50 or 100 shares of the Corporation which have been registered in the name of the Deutsche Auslandskassenverein Aktiengesellschaft (hereinafter referred to as AKV) whose endorsement they bear in blank.

Transfer of Share Certificates:
Shareholders of the Corporation who have share certificates registered with either

First National City Bank
111 Wall Street
New York, N.Y. 10015

or

Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago
231 South La Salle Street
Chicago, Illinois 60690
(hereinafter referred to as Transfer Agents)

in the name of

Deutscher Auslandskassenverein Aktiengesellschaft
6 Frankfurt am Main
Börsenplatz 7–11
(to be valid endorsements must take the exact form of the above)

and who have the certificates delivered direct to the Frankfurter Kassenverein Aktiengesellschaft, Frankfurt am Main (hereinafter referred to as FKV) for endorsement in blank by AKV and eventual delivery to a German securities deposit bank for participation in the collective deposit, will acquire, according to the total number of shares delivered, a vested participation in the collective deposit. On completion of the stock transfer certificate it must be declared by the shareholder that no Transfer Tax should be levied since the beneficary is not being altered.

Stock-Index-Number:
Shares not deliverable at German Stock Exchanges — 856 280 —
Shares deliverable at German Stock Exchanges — 861 582 —.

The Corporation has undertaken to reimburse the transfer costs plus mail and insurance costs, if any, incurred as a result of the above reregistration, provided this takes place within 6 weeks after publication of the prospectus. Reimbursement claims should be made to Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —, Frankfurt am Main, Taunusanlage 10.

Rights resulting from participation in the collective deposit:
Any cash and/or stock dividends, bonus shares, subscription issues and voting and other rights will be distributed to participants by FKV in accordance with the conditions laid down by FKV.

Delivery of Share Certificates:
Each participant in the collective deposit is entitled, at any time, to demand delivery of share certificates corresponding to his participation in the collective deposit. Should he make use of this right, new share certificates will be registered and made out in his own name or that of a nominated third party and will be made available through the Transfer Agents in New York. For delivery AKV charge a commission, which is currently ½% of the nominal value per share. The minimum fee is DM 5,—. Any other costs, taxes, duties, fees or commissions incurred in connection with the stock transfer and /or delivery are to be borne by the holder.

The Stock exchange listing prospectus will be published in the "Bundesanzeiger" on September 1, 1973 and "Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung" on August 31, 1973 and will contain details of the function of AKV as trustee.

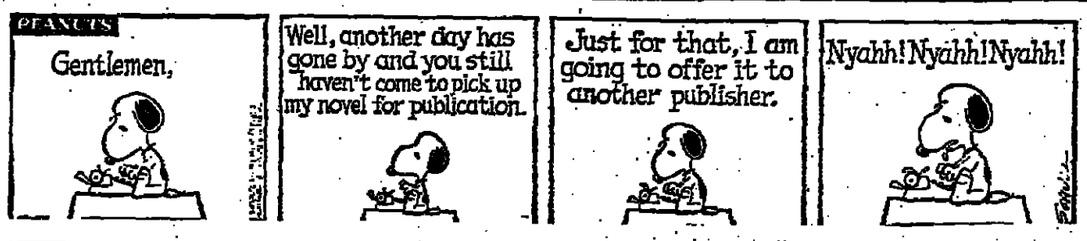
Prospectuses, in the German language, are available on request from Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunalbank —, Frankfurt am Main, Taunusanlage 10.

Airlines.
Audience-conscious airlines place more advertising in the Herald Tribune than in any other European newspaper.
Why? The Tribune's the paper significant Europeans read, and it's on sale at more than 8500 newsstands every day.

Books.
Keep up with what's new and choice in the book world — via the daily book reviews in the International Herald Tribune.
If you haven't time to read all the best-sellers yourself — at least you'll be up to date on who's writing what ... and how.

Schools.
Where to send them to school? The Education Directory is a regular feature of the International Herald Tribune.
Schools and other educational services all over Europe are listed — for the eager-to-learn from six to sixty.

PEANUTS



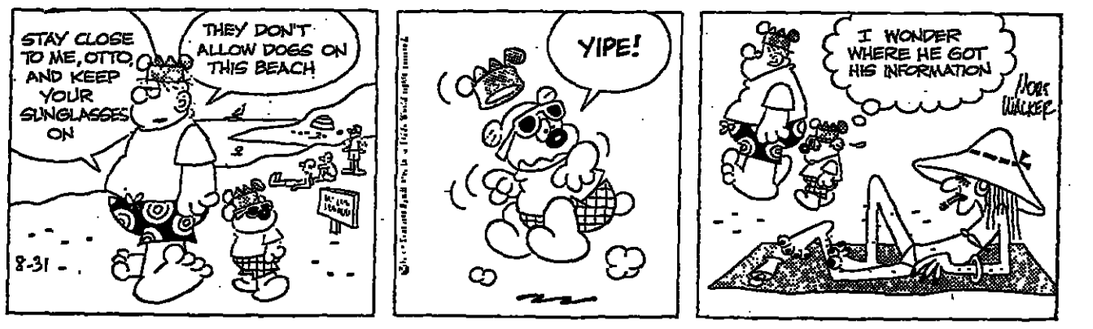
B.C.



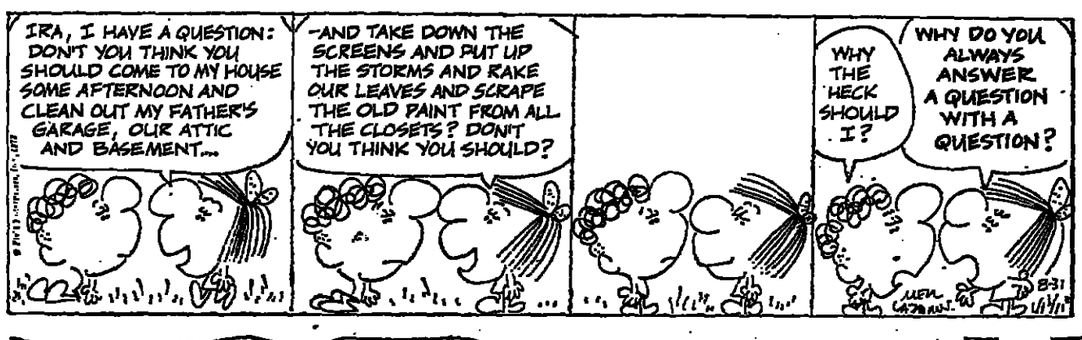
LI'L ABNER



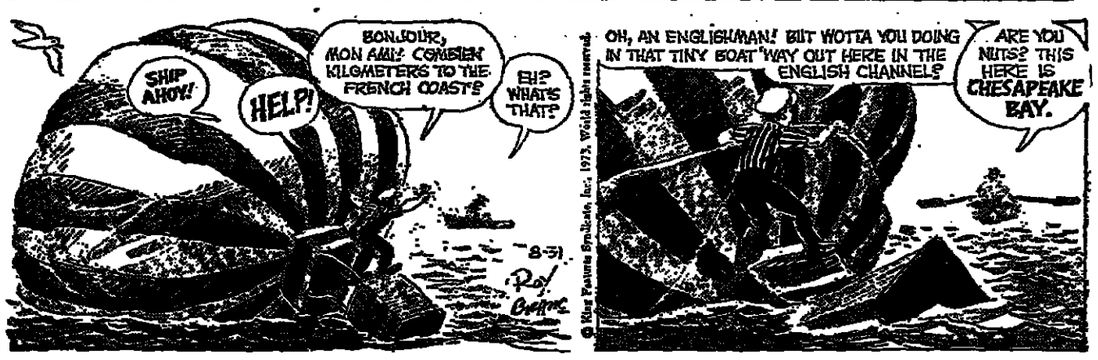
BEETLE BAILEY



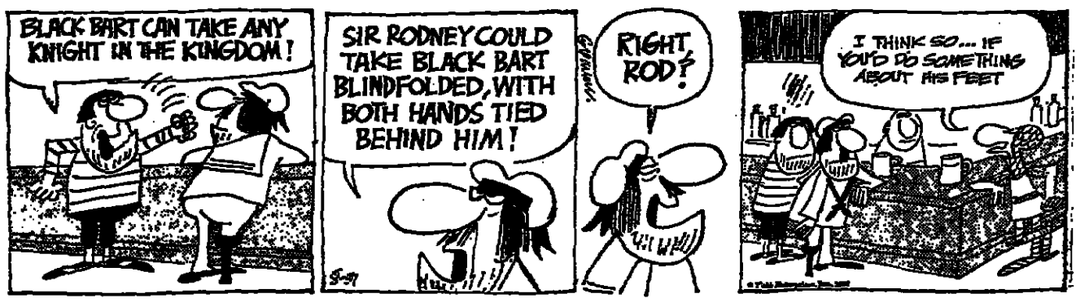
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The sight of the dummy on the diagramed deal was a distinct surprise to South. He had failed to hear an opening bid of one heart from West, and North had made a slightly eccentric use of an unusual two no-trump bid to show the minor suits.

If South had heard the bidding *correctly he would not have dared* to bid four spades in the face of a known misfit, and he would have collected a small penalty for defeating four hearts.

Four spades is a satisfactory contract for North-South, since North contributes three vital cards, the diamond king and the major aces. But South seems doomed to failure, since East has the diamond ace and the spades do not break. Apparently he must lose a spade trick, a heart and two diamonds.

The opening lead of the heart king was won in dummy with the ace and South dropped the eight. He entered his hand with a club to the ace, and was surprised to find the king appear from West.

NORTH
♠ A7
♡ A4
◇ K732
♣ Q10953

WEST (D) — EAST
♠ QJ4 — ♠ 10
♡ KQJ103 — ♡ 765
◇ QJ86 — ◇ A109
♣ K — ♣ J87642

SOUTH
♠ K986532
♡ 982
◇ 54
♣ A

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	2 N.T.	4 ♡	4 ♠
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the heart king.

The procedure at this point was to cash the king and ace of spades, followed by the club queen. This would have produced 10 tricks if the spades had been two-two or if West had held the diamond ace as part of his opening bid. But East presumably held one high card for his jump to four hearts, and South surmised that it might be the diamond ace. His *next move* was to lead the heart two, setting a small trap into which the defense fell.

West should have assumed that his partner held the diamond ace, partly because of the bidding and partly because the defense had no chance if South held that card. West should have won the heart lead and shifted to the diamond queen, assuring four tricks for the defense.

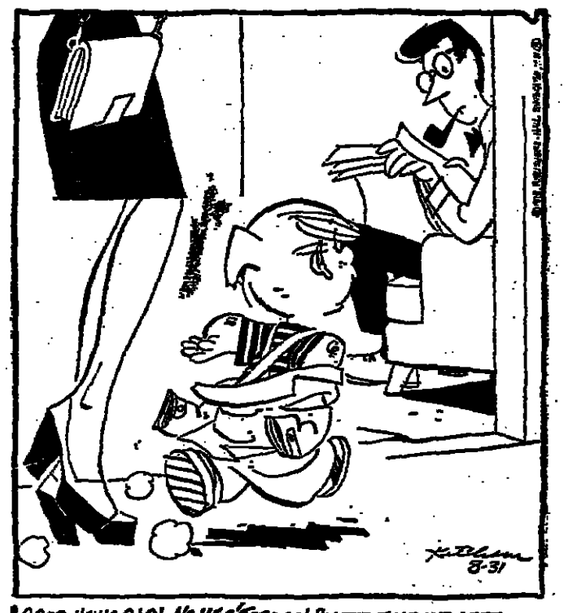
Instead West played low, and allowed his partner to win the trick. East assumed that his partner wanted a club ruff, which he really did not, and played that suit. South discarded a diamond and West had to make a crucial play when he ruffed with the spade four.

Without sufficient thought West shifted to the diamond queen, and when that won the trick it was all over. South was able to win any continuation and draw trumps to make his game.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

T	E	C	H		S	A	V	E		S	A	M	B	A
O	L	I	D		T	B	A	R		T	R	O	I	S
F	I	R	S	T	R	A	T	E		I	R	O	N	S
F	T	C		R	O	T	I		G	R	A	T	E	D
		E	A	S	Y		V	I	C	T	O	R	Y	
				U	S	E	S		E	L	D	S	I	V	E
A	D	E	P	T			H	E	L	P		G	I	P
B	O	D	E		A	T	O	M	Y		B	O	N	O
E	N	D	S		S	L	I	P			F	O	R	E	S
L	A	Y	E	T	T	E		M	O	I	L			
			Q	U	O	D		L	I	B	E	T	I	C
S	P	O	U	T	S		L	A	I	T		N	R	A
H	A	B	I	T		L	A	S	T		S	T	R	A	W
A	L	O	N	E		O	N	M	E		R	E	T	I	E
M	I	L	E	R		B	O	A	R		I	D	E	S

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CAFTE

TAREF

MOCINE

TEMNEC



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRIPE TRULY BEGONE FEMALE
Answer: *In case of fire—pull.*—THE TRIGGER

BOOKS

EXTERMINATOR!

By William S. Burroughs. Viking. 168 pp. $5.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

IF "Exterminator!" had not been written by William Burroughs, I would say that it is one of the most primitive and unsuccessful attempts at black humor that I have ever read. Then I would go on to support that statement with a description of the book and some quotations that speak for themselves. However, William Burroughs is also the author of "Naked Lunch." He is the grand guru of the fictive put-on, so I cannot pick up his latest novel and just *read* it as if that is what books were for.

Before criticizing "Exterminator!" I must search my soul for telltale signs of archaic preconceptions, uptightness, or heterosexual chauvinism. There are the collected works of Jung, "The Book of the Dead," Frazer's "Golden Bough" and "MAD" comics to keep in mind. I suppose I should buy a kaleidoscope. Every word in "Exterminator!" must be given the benefit of the doubt, lest I fall into the dread solecism of mistaking what Burroughs *seems* to be doing for what he is *really* up to.

For example, I read the following passage: "The youth rebellion is a worldwide phenomenon that has not been seen before in history. I don't believe they will calm down and be ad execs at 30 as the Establishment would like to believe. Millions of young people all over the world are fed up with shallow unworthy authority running on a platform of——." Now, these words are addressed directly to the reader by the first-person narrator. Nothing in the context, before or after, suggests that this passage is a parody. If I say that I think he is serious, will anyone believe me? Do you have a better theory?

In a 12-page section or chapter called "The Discipline of DE," or "DO EASY," we are given a deadpan description of what might loosely be called a Zen approach to housekeeping. It sounds funnier than it is. Listen: "DE is a way of *doing*. It is a way of doing everything you do. DE simply means doing whatever you do in the *easiest* most relaxed way you can manage which is also the quickest and most efficient way as you will find as you advance in DE." These generalizations are followed by specific instructions for "tidying up your flat, moving furniture or books, washing dishes, making tea, sorting papers." Here again, the clue, the tipoff, the twinkle in the author's eye has eluded me.

Burroughs is at his best in the opening pages, in which the protean narrator is a bona-fide exterminator, dealing in roaches and rats. Here he uses a quasi-realistic, run-on style that reminds you how effective a writer he was in his first "straight" book, "Junkie." But it's only a very small gain, this first section, and no reason to go off into a half-cocked cosmic haw-haw about how everybody in the book is an exterminator too. He just finds that image irresistible, the author does, and we get a stale replay of "Dr. Strangelove"—except that the violence in "Exterminator!" is mostly ... sexual sadism. Any lull in ... book's progression is enliven... with a Muzak rendition of ra... or a bullet in the belly of ... policeman.

The Establishment comes in ... more than its usual share ... harassment, but Burroughs him... self is such a portentous figu... by now that it's one Establish... ment attacking another, a ... like two middle-aged busine... men wrestling on the floor ... the Century Club. There are ... lot of science-fiction images, ... gadgets that control and distr... people's actions, like the "infl... encing machines" that schiz... phrenics so often blame for th... behavior. Burroughs, *for all* ... worldliness, seems to succumb ... the "secret *forces at work*" sy... drome that characterizes so mu... counterculture thinking.

There is a caricature of t... 1968 Democratic National Co... vention in Chicago in which Je... Genet is made to say: "It is ti... for writers to support the reb... lion of youth not only with th... words but with their presence ... well." It is ironical that Bu... roughs doesn't realize that ... Genet ever actually said s... a thing, he would have to ... "camping." In failing to reco... nize Genet as the real artic... the author betrays his own co... fusion. Why, he can't even ... Dutch Schultz justice, subject... to a phony film treatment ... Prohibition gangster who di... with a surrealist peroration ... his lips. If he had incline... Schultz's last words, which w... taken down by a bewildered p... lice stenographer, Burroug... would have introduced an all-t... invidious comparison with ... own deteriorating prose style.

It appears to me that our Pe... Bad Boy is getting sentimen... Again, I can only refer you ... the text, which includes a nu... ber of sentences like this: "T... intense displaced misery of th... years is reflected *in the rainbo...* "The boy's room is quite em... now. *Do you begin to see th...* is no face there in the turnis... mirror?" "Desolate thin ... overcoat far to go a street s... ness in his eyes looking fo... name. . . ." "I felt an o... whelming nightmare verti... ". . . dry fountain empty squ... silver paper in the wind fr... sounds of a distant city." "T... it hit him like heavy silent... all the gray junk yesterday."

The last page of "Exterm... tor!" is a lyrical poem. I ... this inference on the linear ... rangement. It is called "... Lost Marbles" and includes l... like "rooming house dirty fing... whistled in the shadow . . ." "... white as lace circling the pe... trees . . ." and ends with ". . ... *Long Island* the dogs are qu... There is an air of sincerity a... these lines that *I didn't fe...* the rest of the book. Per... after all his probing, Burro... has found his true vein at ... I hope it consoles him for l... his marbles.

Anatole Broyard reviews ... for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

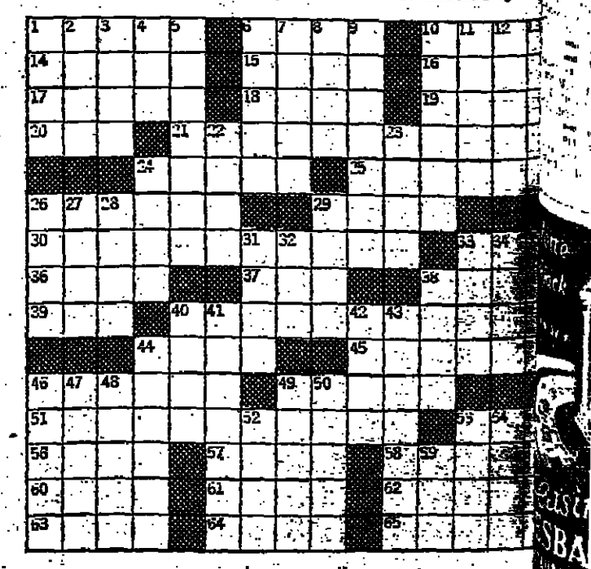
By Will W...

ACROSS

1 Overstate
6 Playbill words
10 Word with shape or wreck
14 Church fixture
15 Like Twiggy
16 Smooth
17 Musical speeds
18 Golf areas
19 Earth goddess
20 Owly sound
21 Start of a timely quotation
24 Horse
25 Expenditure
26 Beggars, e.g.
29 Desserts
30 More of quote
33 Nourished
36 Student
37 —— standstill
38 Baseball name
39 Carpentry item
40 End of quote
44 Like some cellars
45 Go by
46 Resort in northern Italy
49 Tend the roses
51 Author of quoted poem
53 Graduate degree
56 Ending with buck or kang
57 Insult
58 Aviator Balbo
60 Majority
61 Summer
62 Instrument
63 "Holy ——!"
64 Kind of slayer
65 Ingenious

DOWN

1 Something to draw
2 Table spread
3 Prefix for sphere
4 Enervate
5 Cocked hat
6 "You used to come —— o'clock"
7 Mulct
8 Stadium part
9 Purchasable
10 White-sale items
11 Every 60 minutes
12 Part of C.B.I.
13 Arctic name
22 Sin
23 Long of La.
24 U.S. anthropologist
26 Medieval fabric
27 Tedious
28 Backbone of a sort
29 "They laughed when ——"
31 Fastener
32 Number ending
33 Kind of remark
34 Time periods
35 City slicker
38 Golf lie
40 "When I —— lad . . ."
41 Built up
42 Alger lad, usually
43 Euphoria
44 Reduce
46 —— Act
47 Pang
48 Aerie
49 Moderate
50 Someone to pe...
52 French pronou...
53 Biblical wise men
54 European
55 Nose ——
59 Musical syllab...



هكذا من الأصل

Top Men, Women Seeds Advance

No Surprises in 1st Round of U.S. Open

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Australians Rod Laver and Ken Rosewall defied strength-sapping heat and humidity today to breeze into the third round of the $227,200 U.S. Open Tennis Championships.

Laver, the 35-year-old fourth seed, beat Patrice Dominguez of France, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2, while Rosewall, three years Laver's senior, had a similar easy passage in beating Bob McKinley of St. Louis, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3.

French tour veteran Françoise Durr, who was born and raised in the heat of Algiers, found the conditions unbearable and defaulted her first round match to Sally Gree of Miami after winning the first set, 7-6, and trailing 3-4 in the second. Officials said that Miss Durr was suffering from heat prostration.



Associated Press.

BACKHAND—Romanian Ilie Nastase delivers a backhand stroke as he defeats Humphrey Hose in the U.S. Open.

Laver said, "The humidity kills you. In the past, some of us have been accused of not trying in the first round so we could get the feel of the grass, but the idea today was to get indoors as soon as possible."

The top four women seeds advanced to the second round with the loss of only 15 games among them.

Billie Jean King, the top seed, easily beat Peggy Michel of Pacific Palisades, Calif., 6-2, 6-3; second-seeded Margaret Court of Australia, took Pat Pretorius of South Africa, 6-1, 6-2; third seed Chris Evert beat Rayni Fox of Miami, 6-3, 6-3, and Evonne Goolagong of Australia, the fourth seed, defeated Barbara Anne Downs, 6-1, 6-0.

Heat was a problem yesterday, also, as defending champion Ilie Nastase of Romania had to work hard to defeat Humphrey Hose of Venezuela, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.

American Stan Smith, seeded No. 1 with Nastase, had no complaints, however, as he advanced easily when his opponent, Patrick Proisy of France, pulled a groin muscle during the second set and had to retire. Smith was leading, 6-4, 5-0, at the time.

Arthur Ashe, the No. 3-seeded player, and Colin Dibley of Australia heated up to their task from the beginning yesterday and, after 2 1/2 sets with nary a service break, it looked like the match of the day.

Ashe won the first-set tiebreaker, Dibley the second and, until Arthur scored the first break in the 34th game, the crowd seemed to be waiting for a case of double heat prostration.

It never happened. Ashe's returns of service began to sizzle, and though Dibley broke back, Ashe pulled away to win, 7-6, 6-7, 7-5, 6-2.

The spectators next looked to a familiar drama-maker, Pancho Gonzales, to provide the excitement, and the 45-year-old battler tried not to let them down in his match with Tom Okker, seeded No. 7.

Pancho jumped to a 4-2 lead and lost it, drew even with a service ace and won the tiebreaker, 5 points to 4, with two aces.

"I don't mind playing a seeded player right off," he said before taking the stadium court against the speedy Dutchman. "In fact, I prefer it. First of all, it's a very hot day, and if I lose quickly, I don't kill myself.

"But then good players like to start slowly on grass and work themselves into peak condition, and if I'm lucky, I might catch them on an off day."

Okker warmed up quickly, however, and took the match, 6-7, 6-3, 6-1, 6-4. Pancho seemed to try only when he was serving and it wasn't enough.

Drawing a good deal of interest was Arthur Carrington, champion of the American Tennis Association, a black group, who faced a Swede, Ove Bengtson.

Carrington at first was not even in the draw, although he said he had been promised entry as the ATA champion. He was inserted when John Paish of Britain canceled out.

"I'm satisfied now," Carrington said after losing to the 6-foot-5 Bengtson, 6-3, 6-4, 6-3. "I believe I can play with these guys if I'm given a chance. This was my first experience on grass, and I couldn't get used to the heavy ball and the lack of bounce. If this just opens some doors so I can play in more tournaments, I'll be happy."



Associated Press.

FOREHAND—American Stan Smith reaches forward for a low return as he easily defeats Patrick Proisy of France.

South Africa, Rhodesia Banned at Swim Meet

By Bernard Kirsch

BELGRADE, Aug. 30 (IHT).—The International Swimming Federation expelled South Africa and Rhodesia today from the first World Swimming Championships, which open here Saturday.

FINA President Harold Henning, reading a prepared statement, said that each of the two countries—which already had decided not to send any competitors here—were being barred for slightly different reasons.

He said that the South African Amateur Swimming Union is being banned until "an integrated single governing body is constituted," while the Rhodesian Amateur Association was being punished "until they can provide proof that the sport of swimming is integrated."

In last year's Olympics in Munich, neither Rhodesian nor South African athletes made it to the competition because of their apartheid policies. South Africa was not invited to Munich and the Rhodesians, because of pressure from the black African nations, were expelled from the games.

Before the 1972 Olympics had ended, hands started to work to nudge the two African nations out of Belgrade.

The moves were initiated by the Soviet Union and East Germany at a FINA meeting in Munich toward the end of the Olympics. They asked that a fact-finding committee be sent to Africa and Rhodesia because an article of the FINA rules states:

"If any national body practices discrimination on the grounds of race, religion or political associations, it shall be ineligible for admission. If any FINA member practices such discrimination after investigation and subsequent substantiation, it shall be expelled."

The committee, which visited the two nations in March of this year, was composed of Henning, an American, FINA Vice-President Ezz el-Din of Egypt and Javier Ostos of Mexico. They found that the nations in question failed the examination and a 14-man special FINA Bureau today ousted South Africa and Rhodesia from FINA.

Henning said that the FINA congress would vote again on reentry of the two countries just before the 1976 Olympics in Montreal.

Montreal Beats Los Angeles on Boots Day's Single in 9th

MONTREAL, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Boots Day singled with the bases loaded to cap a four-run ninth inning explosion last night and Bob Bailey drove in five runs as the Montreal Expos came from behind to beat the Los Angeles Dodgers, 6-5.

With the score tied, 5-5, and reliever Jim Brewer on the mound, Hal Breeden hit a single and Mike Jorgensen went in as a pinch-runner. Brewer's pickoff attempt went all the way into right field and Jorgensen scooted to third base.

Intentional walks to Tim Foli and Bob Stinson loaded the bases as the Dodgers hoped to get out pinch-hitter Day. Instead, Day tapped a soft grounder that went through the infield to drive in Jorgensen with the winning run.

Mets 2, Padres 0

At New York, Jerry Koosman and Buzz Capra combined on an eight-hitter, pitching the Mets to a 3-0 victory over San Diego for a sweep of their three-game series.

The victory enabled the Mets to climb out of the National League East cellar for the first time since June 28th.

Reds 5, Pirates 2

At Cincinnati, rookie Ken Griffey collected three hits as the Reds defeated Pittsburgh, 5-3, behind the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham.

The victory moved the Reds to within 3 1/2 games of the Los Angeles Dodgers in the National League West.

Astros 2, Cardinals 2

At Houston, pinch-hitter Jimmy Stewart drove in the winning run with a single in the bottom of the ninth to give Houston a 3-2 victory over St. Louis, snapping the Astros' four-game losing streak.

Reliever Diego Segui walked Jim Wynn and Johnny Edwards's sacrifice moved Wynn to second. Segui then intentionally walked Tommy Helms before Stewart lined his single to center.

Giants 3, Phillies 1

At Philadelphia, Dave Kingman hit out a pair of home runs and Bobby Bonds belted his 34th to give San Francisco a 3-1 victory over the Phillies.

Tom Bradley, survived a first-inning rally to post his 12th victory against 11 defeats, Ken Brett, 12-6, was the loser.

Braves 7, Cubs 4

At Atlanta, Dave Johnson, the surprise home-run leader in the major leagues, hit his 37th of the year to spark the Braves to a 7-4 victory over Chicago.

Johnson's homer broke a 4-4 tie in the fifth inning. His previous major league high was 18 in Baltimore two years ago and he had only five for the Orioles last year.

Angels 5, Yankees 0

In the American League, at Anaheim, a bloop single in the first inning by Thurman Munson deprived Nolan Ryan of an unprecedented third no-hitter this season as he pitched California to a 5-0 victory over New York.

The loss was the eighth in a row for the Yankees. Ryan, who notched his third career one-hitter, had his no-hit bid ruined with one out in the first when Munson lofted a fly ball to short centerfield and it dropped safely between shortstop Rudy Meoli and second-baseman Sandy Alomar.

Orioles 6, Rangers 1

At Baltimore, Brooks Robinson and Elrod Hendricks drove in two runs apiece as the Orioles defeated Texas, 6-1, behind the four-hit pitching of Doyle Alexander.

Robinson doubled across two runs in the seventh inning and Hendricks singled in a run in a three-run first inning and knocked another across with a sacrifice fly in the seventh.

Red Sox 6, A's 4

At Oakland, Carl Yastrzemski led a 15-hit attack with a triple, double and two singles, and Bill Lee, with help from Bob Bolin, pitched his 15th victory in leading Boston to a 6-4 triumph over the A's.

It was the Red Sox's 10th victory in the last 12 days, but they remained five games behind Baltimore in the American League East.

Tigers 9, Twins 5

At Detroit, a passed ball and subsequent throwing error by Phil Roof on a strikeout which would have ended the first inning let in two more runs and the Tigers hung on to defeat Minnesota, 9-5.

Those runs proved necessary when Jim Perry gave up five runs before being relieved with two out in the fifth by John Hiller, who gave up three hits the rest of the way to raise his record to 9-4.

Rule on Spitballs Called 'Old Joke' By Baseball GM

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30 (UPI).—Cleveland Indians' general manager Phil Seghi said yesterday that major league pitchers see the rule against the spitball as "an old joke," and that either it must be enforced or lifted.

"It is a joke and fast becoming an old joke," Seghi said. "Now pitchers say anything they want. They are blatantly admitting that they are breaking the rules. They are saying 'I'm going to do what I want or say what I want.'"

Jim Merritt of the Texas Rangers and Bill Lee of the Boston Red Sox have admitted throwing illegal pitches in recent days.

Seghi said that he believes the spitter, or greaser, should be legalized. Merrit was fined by Cronin after he admitted throwing spitters in last Sunday's victory over Cleveland.

Japanese Expect to Lose on Foreman Fight

TOKYO, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Officials of the Japanese National Educational Television Network cheerfully expect to lose money on their promotion of the heavyweight championship bout Saturday between George Foreman and Joe (King) Roman, the Puerto Rican challenger.

The bout is Foreman's first defense of the title he won from Joe Frazier with a second-round knockout last Jan. 22.

As if it were not bad enough to hold the fight at noon on a Saturday in August, a time chosen to benefit closed-circuit television in the United States, the Japanese network will be televising the event free in Japan.

"The free fight is an anniversary present to our viewers," said Keiji Koyama, a spokesman for the Japanese network. He explained that the network is celebrating the 15th anniversary of its founding by staging the first heavyweight championship fight ever held in Japan, primarily as a television production.

Except for Roman and his entourage, nobody here gives the 25-year-old challenger much chance to lift the title from Foreman.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	76	53	.589	—
Boston	72	59	.550	5
Detroit	71	62	.534	7
New York	68	66	.507	10 1/2
Milwaukee	63	67	.485	13 1/2
Cleveland	55	78	.414	23

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	78	54	.591	—
Kansas City	74	59	.556	4 1/2
California	61	67	.477	15
Minnesota	62	69	.473	15 1/2
Chicago	62	69	.473	15 1/2
Texas	46	85	.351	31 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Milwaukee 9, Chicago 0.
Kansas City 3, Cleveland 2.
Boston 6, Oakland 4.
Detroit 9, Minnesota 5.
Baltimore 6, Texas 1.
California 5, New York 0.

Thursday's Games

Minnesota at Texas, night.
Boston at Milwaukee, night.
Cleveland at Detroit, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	67	65	.508	—
Pittsburgh	63	65	.492	2
Chicago	64	67	.489	3 1/2
Montreal	62	69	.473	4 1/2
New York	61	70	.466	5 1/2
Philadelphia	61	71	.462	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	82	51	.617	—
Cincinnati	79	55	.590	3 1/2
San Francisco	73	56	.557	8
Houston	68	67	.504	15
Atlanta	64	70	.478	18 1/2
San Diego	46	84	.354	33 1/2

Wednesday's Results

Montreal 6, Los Angeles 5.
New York 3, San Diego 0.
San Francisco 3, Philadelphia 1.
Atlanta 7, Chicago 4.
Cincinnati 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Houston 3, St. Louis 2.

Thursday's Games

New York at St. Louis, night.
Montreal at Philadelphia, night.
Houston at Los Angeles, night.

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Milwaukee ..... 022 140 000—9 11 0
Chicago ..... 000 000 000—0 5 2
Colborn (18-8) and Ed. Rodrigues; Bahnsen, B. Johnson (4), Fisher (9) and Herrmann. L—Bahnsen (16-16). HR—Briggs (17th), D. May (21st), Colorito (11th).

Kansas City ... 110 000 010—3 5 0
Cleveland ..... 000 010 010—2 9 3
Busby, Bird (7) and Taylor; Tidrow (18-13) and Duncan. W—Busby (13-12). L—Tidrow (18-13).

Boston ..... 320 002 100—6 15 0
Oakland ..... 000 000 220—4 8 1
Lee, Rollin (8) and Fisk; Blue, Pina (3), Lindblad (7), Knowles (8) and Fosse. W—Lee (15-8). L—Blue (15-8). HR—Harper (16th).

Minnesota ..... 102 010 000—5 11 4
Detroit ..... 320 011 00x—9 15 1
Holtz, Corbin (1), Hands (6) and Rowe; Mitterwald (8), Perry, Hiller (8) and Sims. W—Hiller (3-4). L—Goltz (4-4). HR—Lis (9th), Northrup (10th).

Texas ..... 100 000 000—1 4 0
Baltimore ..... 300 000 30x—6 9 0
Durham, Paul (7), Gogolewski (8), Allen (7) and Sudakis; Alexander (8-8) and Hendricks. L—Durham (6-4).

New York ..... 000 000 000—0 1 2
California ..... 001 000 40x—5 8 1
Medich, McDaniel (6) and Munson; Ryan (15-16) and Torborg. L—Medich (10-8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ..... 320 020 000—5 6 0
Montreal ..... 000 000 204—6 9 0
John, Brewer (9) and Ferguson; Torrez, McAnally (7), Walker (9) and Stinson. W—Walker (6-5). L—Brewer (5-6). HR—Bailey (22nd).

San Diego ..... 000 000 000—0 3 0
New York ..... 000 030 00x—3 3 0
Troedson, Corkins (6) and Kendall; Koosman, Capra (7) and Grote. W—Koosman (11-14). L—Troedson (6-5).

San Fran. ..... 000 011 010—3 10 1
Philadelphia ..... 100 000 000—1 5 1
Bradley (12-11) and Sadek; Brett, Dierker (9) and Boone. L—Brett (12-6). HR—Bonds (34th), Kingman 2 (14th, 15th).

Chicago ..... 030 010 000—4 10 1
Atlanta ..... 020 210 20x—7 10 0
Bonham, Burris (4), Aker (7), Lasorda (8) and Hundley; Morton, House (3), Neibauer (8), Harrison (9) and Ditz. W—House (3-1). L—Burris (1-11). HR—Williams (17th), Johnson (37th).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 001 002—3 4 0
Cincinnati ..... 000 410 00x—5 11 0
Briles, Walker (6), Lamb (6), Hernandez (8) and May; Billingham (17-8) and Bench. L—Briles (12-12). HR—Driessen (4th), Helmer (19th).

St. Louis ..... 000 000 101—2 5 0
Houston ..... 021 000 001—3 10 1
Wise, Segui (9) and Simmons; Roberts (13-9); Andrewards. L—Segui (6-5). HR—Bader (30th).



The Outlook for 1973 College Football Season

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (NYT).—Fewer than 30 of the 126 major college football teams have highly successful seasons year after year. But with the start of the 1973 season arriving Saturday, the same names are appearing in preseason predictions.

They include Alabama, Southern California, Texas, Notre Dame, Penn State, Oklahoma and a few others. Two strangers to the top ranks—Drake and New Mexico State—will be noticed when they meet Saturday in one of the earliest opening games on record.

Here is a regional look at how the season shapes up:

EAST

Independents

Penn State should be the best, as usual. An improved running attack takes some of the burden off John Cappelletti (1,117 yards), who was the Nittany Lions' ground offense last year.

John Hufnagel, "the best Penn State quarterback in history," is gone and Tom Shuman must do that job. But Joe Paterno has so many athletes at so many positions that a mere quarterback problem is nothing to this coach. He turned down a $1.2-million offer to coach the New England Patriots in order to continue having these college football problems.

West Virginia should be second best but the Mountaineers' inability to beat Penn State has always been their difficulty.

Johnny Majors, who worked wonders at Iowa State, has started coaching at Pittsburgh. But even he can't be expected to make the Panthers turn 180 degrees in one season.

Navy has a new coach in George Welsh, once a hero as the Middies' quarterback. Navy also has many good players, such as Cleveland Cooper. Army beat Navy and Cooper a year ago so quiet Tom Cahill is still the coach of the Cadets, who have to open against Tennessee.

Boston College has an excellent runner in Mike Esposito and Rutgers has one in Jim Jennings (ninth on the national rushing list). Colgate's Tom Parr is a strong wishbone quarterback (1,927 yards total offense).

Ivy League

Penn has one of the most interesting runners in the country in Adolph Bellizeare, a 5-foot-9-inch junior, and one of the best receivers in Don Clune. If Harry Gamble, the Eastern coach of the year, settles on one quarterback, maybe the Quakers can beat out Yale, Cornell and Dartmouth for the Ivy title.

The wishbone attack under the direction of Tom Doyle at quarterback gives Yale a strong offense to go with a defense packed with returning varsity starters.

Cornell will never forget Ed Marinaro, and the Big Red has come up with another fine tailback of Italian descent from New Jersey—Don Fanelli.

MIDWEST

Big Ten and Notre Dame

Ohio State and Michigan may settle the Big Ten issue, Nov. 24, when they meet. This is a regular happening. The Buckeyes, under Woody Hayes, are the early pick for another Rose Bowl match with Southern California because of players like Randy Gradishar at linebacker.

The Wolverines may be expected to pass more than recent Michigan teams, which rolled out yardage on the ground in the same way Ohio State does.

The Big Ten had a game of coaching musical chairs last winter when John Pont moved from Indiana to Northwestern, Alex Agase went from Northwestern to Purdue and Lee Corso came up from Louisville to take Pont's spot at Indiana. Michigan State dropped Duffy Daugherty (who is now a TV announcer) and hired Dennis Stolz.

Minnesota may be the strongest of those rated behind Ohio State and Michigan, while Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and the others watch.

Notre Dame is always a top pick. But until defensive speed is indicated, Ara Parseghian's team may lose some big ones the way the Irish lost to speedy Nebraska, 40-6, in the Orange Bowl after losing to speedy Southern California, 45-23.

Big Eight

Nebraska is back although the Cornhuskers didn't drop too far in the polls last season. The team is so strong it can adjust to the loss of Johnny Rodgers and Rich Glover.

Colorado, Kansas, Kansas State, Missouri and Oklahoma State should scramble behind Nebraska with Missouri and Oklahoma State the surprise teams.

SOUTH

Southeastern Conference

Alabama wants its third straight league championship and Bear Bryant's team can win it. An excellent defensive front and the strong wishbone offense, led by the running of Wilbur Jackson gives the Crimson Tide another fine future.

Tennessee is shifting its emphasis from defensive strength to offensive power in hopes of getting a bowl invitation by scoring many points. Condredge Holloway, the quarterback, and Gene Killian, an offensive tackle, are reasons the Volunteers may score often.

Auburn upset Alabama by blocking two punts. It probably won't happen again, but the Tigers should do well in their conference. Louisiana State is always strong. But fans were yelling for coach Charlie McClendon's job after the Tigers had a 9-2-1 season.

Georgia, Mississippi, Mississippi State, Florida, Kentucky and Vanderbilt will probably be watching from below.

Familiar Teams Seen As Dominating Forces



Penn State quarterback Tom Shuman works out.

Atlantic Conference

North Carolina and North Carolina State are co-favorites with the Tar Heels, like Alabama, hoping for the third consecutive league title. Nick Vidnovic, who tossed 10 touchdown passes for North Carolina, returns. N.C. State led the conference in scoring and total offense and has many of last season's players returning.

Maryland continues to improve under Jerry Claiborne. Wake Forest has a new coach, Chuck Mills, a man who made jokes years ago when he coached at Kings Point.

Independents

Jim Stevens, who led Georgia Tech to an upset over Iowa State in the Liberty Bowl, is back at quarterback and the Yellow Jackets have ideas of national recognition.

Tulane also may be winning more as an experienced team returns hoping it doesn't have to contend with any more teams that win by converting a fifth down into a touchdown.

Miami of Florida, the team that won on the fifth down, has a new coach in Pete Elliott. Virginia Tech has lost Don Strock, who could throw all game long.

SOUTHWEST

Southwest Conference

Down where the wishbone started, Texas is prepared to roll over anything in its way. Coach Darrel Royal's Longhorns may be one of his strongest teams, with Roosevelt Leaks, only a junior, the important runner (1,099 yards in '73). Only one loss in 1972 and a surprise victory over Alabama in the Cotton Bowl is a good basis for Texas optimism.

Texas so dominates this league that Rice, Southern Methodist, Texas A & M, Baylor and Texas Christian are used to the also-ran listings.

Western Athletic Conference

The biggest publicity campaign of this season is the push Arizona State is giving to Woody Green, who carried for 1,363 yards last year. He should top that this season because of the opposition Arizona State will face. But before believing that Green is "the consensus best running back in the nation," it's worth watching those backs who have run against stiffer opposition.

FAR WEST

Pacific Eight

This is a league in which there are runners to compare with or improve upon Green. There is Anthony Davis of Southern California, who is recovering from an Achilles tendon injury; James McAlister of UCLA, who hurts when he hits, and another UCLA runner, Kermit Johnson.

Davis and his Trojan mates are not only expected to go undefeated and retain the conference title, but also to remain as the No. 1 team in the nation.

Mark Harmon, a son of Tom Harmon, may have difficulty retaining his spot as the UCLA wishbone quarterback.

Mike Boryla, the son of another famous athlete, Vince Boryla, is the Stanford quarterback and a good one (183 of 360 passes completed for 2,284 yards last year).

Independents

Air Force Academy scored 30.3 points a game last year and Rich Haynie, the quarterback, produced a lot of it with his passing. But he is open to interceptions with a soft, lofting touch that can be stopped. The Falcons need defensive strength.

Utah State's new coach, Phil Krueger, isn't going to find a quarterback as good as Tony Adams. But there are 27 experienced varsity players returning.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Verb. (U.S.): Go-Go

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The important thing in America is to go.

It doesn't matter where you go, but it is better if you go a long distance.

It is particularly good if you go but don't know where you're going. Guitar players will write songs about you, and there will be a general feeling in the country that you are a poet.



Baker

Young people should go at least three times in the summer and once during each of the other three seasons, preferably in Volkswagen buses with curtains in the windows, in airplanes or by hitchhiking.

Singles should go in sports cars. So should couples who are living together but not married, unless they wear jeans or overalls, in which case they should go in Volkswagen buses with curtains on the windows.

Married people with children should go in station wagons.

Businessmen and politicians should go in airplanes and never *check their luggage.*

Presidents of the United States *should go in personal four-engine* jets, yachts, helicopters, limousines and golf carts. When they get there, they should issue a *press release.*

To go is not only an infinitive, *but also the most American act* it is possible to perform. Nothing *is more American* than a good go. Going is the one thing which, *if subtracted from Amer*ican life, would leave America *stranger and more repugnant to* Americans than the subtraction of any *other* one thing—be it democracy, salesmanship, con*sumption*, violence, optimism, bribery, capitalism or hamburger.

Going is the only thing an American can do without making a *lot of* other Americans angry.

Columbus was a goer. So were *Lewis and Clark.*

Thomas Wolfe, hearing those *train whistles in the night*, made the whole South want to go, and Woody Guthrie would go *out to* Oregon and write a song about *it faster than a pioneer would* go to Louisiana with his banjo on his knee.

Jack Kerouac loved to go.

"Go west," said Greeley. Go-getters with plenty of get-up and go got up and went for the *pure love of going and getting*, and because it was the one *thing every American* approved of, because every American, looking at go-getters getting up and going, felt wonderful about being part of a country that was on the go.

What explains the visceral appeal of those two savage guttural vowel noises, go-go? It is because the oldtimers who did the first big go across the Atlantic were *followed* by the *middle* timers who did the long go across *the country who were followed* by the good timers nodding in *ecstasies or sensuous surrender* to Henry's seductive Fords, and we still *feel all those memories* in our blood. Hit the drum, burp the *electric* guitar, start the hips jiggling, pectorals rippling, shout "Go-go!" and, man . . . !

Go-go, go-go. Don't ask where. When you go-go, you go because you think there has to be something better up ahead, just has *to* be more fun in the next town. All the same you wouldn't dare bet against having a disaster on the way there.

But the kind of insurance you need they don't sell. This is insurance against the ultimate disaster, which is that (1) not only is there not going to be more fun in the next town, or any other town; nor, (2) is there going to be anything better anywhere along the 75,000 go-go miles you intend to traverse in the next two weeks.

The probabilities of these disasters are rising, as more and more of the places up ahead become identical to the place we thought we just left behind, as the next town turns out to be just another interchange on the Interstate.

I do not think this will stop Americans from going for another generation or two. For *that long, motion alone* may satisfy the go-go need in the *blood. And in the meantime*, somebody may invent an eco*nomical, styrene, easy-to-install* new place that can be taken out *of the car trunk and erected at* officially approved sites after *every 500 miles of going.*



Youngster mans cannon at Six Flags Over Texas, amusement park between Dallas and Fort Worth. The New York Times.

Programed Pleasure of American Parks

By Andrew H. Malcolm

ARLINGTON, Texas (NYT).—Click. Click. Click. Click. Click. Click.

Twelve hours a day and more the shiny silver turnstiles turn over and over and *over*, each *click representing another* customer, another vacationing American who has paid $5 or $6 to enter the *summer fantasy* world of yet another theme amusement park.

Once, such fantasy was left to Disneyland, which opened in 1955. But now, what seemed to be a Disney patent is running out. Other giant concerns are bankrolling a growing number of theme amusement parks.

Already about 20 such parks, drawing customers from 500 miles away, annually attract about 25 percent of the nation's estimated 200 million amusement park patrons, most of them during the vacation season.

And soon, thanks to interstate highways and the descendants of Tomorrowland, Fantasyland, Frontierland and Adventureland, it may be possible to drive across the country without setting *foot in Realityland.*

"There sure is a boom," said an official of the International Association of *Amusement Parks and Attractions.*

"The new parks are a lot better than the junky asphalt amusement parks I went to as a kid," said Wayne Temple as he, his wife and two children rested their feet in the middle of 10 hours of programed pleasure here at Six Flags Over Texas.

This 12-year-old park, a 145-acre area on Interstate 20, halfway between Dallas and Fort Worth, is, as some immortal public relations man would put it, the original copier of Disneyland.

It is representative of the new generation of such parks. It is carefully planned. It is carefully organized. It is carefully clean. It is staffed by clean-cut, well-dressed college students who say "Hi" and volunteer to take families' pictures.

It is, by nothing resembling chance, on an interstate highway with "E-Z access" for hustling travelers. It is in the suburbs where there is more undeveloped land and where there are more affluent families with growing incomes and leisure time. And it is presumably out of reach, both geographically and economically, of the urban rowdies whose escapades have given some city amusement parks a bad name in recent years.

It is, in short, an escape.

"You've got to have a clean, pleasant atmosphere if people are going to get away from an unclean, unpleasant atmosphere," said Bruce Neal, a spokesman here.

"We would like this place," he continued, "to be like you would want the rest of the world to be all the time." That *is presumably lots of fun.*

So there are some 95 separate rides and attractions, none of them of the step-right-up-you-won't-believe-your-eyes variety. There is a five-story slide, a nostalgic musical revue, a puppet show, a petting zoo and a dolphin show.

There are rides on rafts, trains, fiberglass Indian war canoes, cable cars, river boats, antique cars, outdoor elevators, runaway mine trains and hollowed-out logs. And like every other amusement park in the world, it has the world's fastest roller coaster. All of the attractions are under the basic historical theme of the six flags that have ruled over Texas.

For $5.95 ($4.95 for children) 22 million visitors have eased through the turnstiles here. Unlike Disney parks but just like the other new theme parks, the admission price buys unlimited rides and shows inside.

Add a few different rides, vary the historical theme and you have Six Flags Over Georgia, a seven-year-old, 276-acre park on Interstate 20 not far from Atlanta.

Change the rides again and add some more name entertainment and you have Six Flags Over Mid-America, a three-year-old, 200-acre park on a paved-over wheat field on Interstate 44 near St. Louis.

All three Six Flags parks are owned by the Great Southwest Corporation, a Los Angeles-based mobile homeland development-amusement park concern that, in turn, is largely owned by the Penn Central Railroad.

Take away the flags, raise the price by 55 cents and you have Worlds of Fun, a three-month-old, 140-acre park on Interstate 435 near Kansas City. A $20.5-million investment with the world's communities as its theme, the park belongs to Mid-America Enterprises, Inc., whose board chairman is Lamar Hunt, the Texas millionaire.

Take away the rides and substitute trained seals, penguins, dolphins, a killer whale named Shamu and a water-skiing elephant that all commute by jet from the West Coast, and you have Sea World, a four-year-old, 70-acre park southeast of Cleveland near Interstate 80.

"It's a nice change," said one woman. "You don't often see a whale in Ohio."

Take away all the rides, buildings and attractions and you have a 650-acre plot on Interstate 94 in Gurnee, Ill., in northwest suburban Chicago, which within a few months will become the construction site of a $40-million park owned by the Marriott Corporation. And so it goes from Williamsburg, Va., to Anaheim, Calif.

Even the patrons' comments heard among the screams of roller coaster riders are similar.

PEOPLE: *Dalai Lama to Make Unprecedented Trip*



The Dalai Lama ...*Swiss destination.* AP.

The Dalai Lama, spiritual head of Tibetan Buddhism, will arrive in Switzerland Oct. 1 for a one-week stay. The trip by the 38-year-old ruler, who fled to India in 1959 *following* the Chinese occupation of Tibet, is unprecedented. *He* says that he wants to meet the Tibetans—estimates say there are around *1,000—who* took refuge in Switzerland after the 1959 occupation of their homeland. He will also visit other Western European countries before returning to India.

The Dalai Lama's chief destination is the Tibetan Institute of Rikon near Zurich. Established in 1968 to protect refugees against cultural alienation, it now houses six *lamas.* Swiss officials said that the Dalai Lama was expected *to limit his activity* in Switzerland to strictly religious themes and to efforts *to strengthen* cultural ties between Tibetans in India and those in Europe.

* * *

"She's absolutely adorable; I *love her*," were **Richard Burton's** words about his estranged wife **Elizabeth Taylor** *when he* arrived in New York Wednesday. Asked about the *impending* divorce, Burton replied "What divorce?" But *his companion*, attorney **Aaron Frosch**, said "I don't expect *them* to be reconciled" Burton will stay with Frosch at his *Long* Island *home* for two weeks. The film he was making in *Italy*, "*The Voyage*," has been delayed by the illness of director *Vittorio de Sica.*

* * *

INVITED: Princess Anne and her fiancé Capt. Mark Phillips, to compete in a three-day event sponsored by the American Horse Association in Hamilton, Mass., in October. "Princess Anne has been invited to go," a Buckingham Palace spokesman said, "but at the moment we are not able to say whether she is going or not."

* * *

Brazilian federal police said Wednesday that they had no knowledge of the alleged threat on the life of Susan Agnew, 26, daughter of the U.S. Vice-President, that led to her sudden return to Washington this week. "We know absolutely nothing about such a threat," a spokesman at federal police headquarters *in Brasilia* said. "We checked with our people in Maceio and *Natal and they too had nothing.* You can say we were completely *surprised.*" In *Maceio*, the port where the SS Hope is anchored—Miss Agnew had been working on the hospital ship—Nobel Cuisbano, a federal police officer, said: "There was never any threat against her physical security, including kidnapping, during the time that Miss Agnew stayed in Maceio. I think that her return can be attributed to the problems her family is having and perhaps she was homesick for her parents."

* * *

The official press in Romania has launched a campaign to improve restaurant service. There is, evidently, some room for improvement. Nick Ludington of the Associated Press tells the story of a hungry truck driver who stopped off one morning at a roadside restaurant. A waiter told him that breakfast was not being served. Why not? the driver asked. "Because we don't want to." The driver nevertheless asked for a menu. "It's locked in the safe," was the reply. Then there is the restaurant that hung out a sign reading: "Speciality of the day: First Course: Soup. Second Course: Food. Third Course: Dessert."

* * *

Actress Barbara Eden, 38, has filed for a divorce from her husband of 15 years, actor Michael Ansara, 40, in a Los Angeles court. Miss Eden starred in the TV series "I Dream of Jeannie." Her husband has appeared in numerous TV shows including "Broken Arrow." They have one child, Matthew, 7.

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WRITE TO: Senators Claiborne Pell (Dem.-R.I.), Robert C. Byrd (Dem.-West. Va.) and Howard W. Cannon (Dem.-Nevada), Members of the Senate Sub-Committee on the Privileges and Elections. Hearings on the OVERSEAS CITIZENS VOTING RIGHTS ACT will be held on September 26 and 27. The Association of Americans Resident Overseas will host two letter writing sessions on September 5 and 7, from 2 to 5 p.m. in the offices of the American Chamber of Commerce, 21 Avenue George-V. Typewriters, sample letters and advice will be available

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